

Law Enforcement News

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Crime up 5 percent in 1985 FBI report

The level of serious crime reported to police agencies, which has been nosing downward for the past few years, swung sharply upward once again in 1985, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for last year.

The UCR statistics for 1985, released on July 27, showed a five-percent rise in all Part I crime categories over 1984 figures. However, the number of offenses still remained seven percent below the level recorded in 1981, when reported crime hit an all-time high.

The overall increase for violent crimes was four percent, according to UCR figures. Murder rose two percent; forcible rape, four percent; robbery, three percent, and aggravated assault, six percent. The property crime category showed an aggregate five-percent increase, with burglary up three percent; larceny-theft, five percent; motor vehicle theft, seven percent and arson three percent.

Geographically, the South and the Far West experienced the greatest increases in Index crime, with reported levels rising eight percent and five percent, respectively. The Northeast registered a two-percent increase and the Midwest showed virtually no change at all. It was the second consecutive year in which reported crime in the Midwest remained stable.

Following three straight years of decline, the volume of Index crime rose to 12.4 million offenses

last year, an average of 5,207 major crimes per 100,000 United States inhabitants. Agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are said to represent 97 percent of the United States population.

Overall Index crime rates were highest in cities and lowest in rural areas. There were 5,921 offenses per 100,000 population in the nation's cities, 4,560 offenses per 100,000 residents in the suburbs and 1,803 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in rural areas.

Examined in detail, UCR statistics showed that murder increased in all regions of the country except the Northeast, where it declined by two percent. Supplemental data supplied by other agencies revealed that 47 percent of the murder victims in 1985 were between the ages of 20 and 34. Seventy-four percent of the victims were male, and 56 out of every 100 victims were white. Firearms were the most frequently used murder weapon.

In nearly three out of every five murders committed in 1985, a relative or acquaintance of the victim was the perpetrator, statistics showed. Thirty-three percent of all persons arrested for murder were in the 18-to-24 age group. The highest clearance rate for murder was 72 percent cleared.

The lowest clearance rate agencies

Continued on Page 5

Lady Liberty is wrapped in blanket of blue for birthday

40 agencies, 22,000 cops secure festive weekend

The New York City Police Department is in love with two ladies — Lady Liberty, whose 100th birthday party over the July 4 weekend was a historical event — and magnet for tourists — of nearly unprecedented proportions, and Lady Luck, whose intervention helped turn the four-day Statue of Liberty celebration into a "perfect operation" for the local, state and Federal agencies that coordinated festival security.

The city was covered in a virtual "blanket of blue" as 22,000 New York officers patrolled the streets for the four days — 15,005 of them patrolling the so-called Liberty Zone on July 4. According to Assistant Chief Gerard J. Kerins, head of the Manhattan South borough command, there were more officers on patrol that day than some major police departments have in total. "We had 5,000 officers in Manhattan alone — that's as big as the Los Angeles Police Department," said Kerins.

While 40 agencies representing law enforcement, the military, emergency services and other specialized areas participated in securing the city for the Liberty Weekend festivities — including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the Customs Bureau, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the New Jersey State Police and the Port Authority

of New York and New Jersey — the lion's share of the responsibility and the workload fell to the NYPD. Planning for the event began more than six months before the actual weekend, with more than 75 meetings between the agencies involved at a temporary command center on the eighth floor of One Police Plaza. Some 20 mobile command trailers were positioned in the field as well.

"The police department did an incredible amount of planning," said First Deputy Police Commissioner Richard J. Condon, who took office just two weeks prior to the Liberty Weekend onslaught. "There was incredible coordination with all the other agencies."

Military and law enforcement officials believe that the elaborate planning and crowd control efforts — \$4.26 million in overtime was paid to police — kept Lady Liberty's birthday party safe. "It was a tremendous success, beyond our best expectations," said Brian McKee, the New York regional director of the United States Naval Investigative Service.

With millions of people flooding the city to see the Tall Ships, the fireworks, the street fairs, the concerts and Miss Liberty's unveiling, the "logistics of providing enough manpower and resources to the job necessary on such a scale are very

challenging," said McKee.

The NYPD has had its fair share of experience in coordinating security plans with other agencies for large events such as the 40th anniversary session of the United Nations last October, Democratic National Conventions in 1976 and 1980 and the Bicentennial celebration in 1976, but the sheer magnitude of Liberty Weekend made it the highest public security effort in the city's history.

In the process, security coordinators had to walk a fine line between protecting crowds and allowing them to move freely. "You're talking about a free and open democratic society, and I guess it's more free and open in New York City than just about anywhere else in the nation," said Robert J. Johnston, the police department's Chief of Operations.

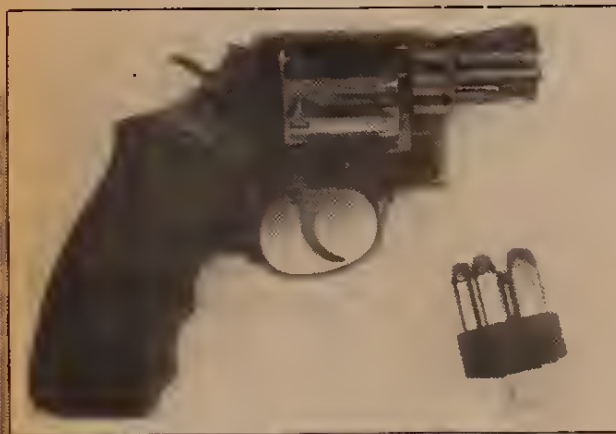
The high-spirited crowd helped as well. "We had a very unusual crowd," said Kerins. "Their patriotism was really manifesting itself in the way they conducted themselves. They were putting their best foot forward and I think that made it easier for us."

Preliminary statistics indicated that crime in the city was down 6 percent over the same weekend last year.

"With that many police officers out there," said Kerins, "it

Continued on Page 13

Cop's death prompts call for speedloaders



The Smith & Wesson .38 Special with speedloader.

In a direct response to the shooting death of New York City Police Officer Scott Gadell in June, legislation has been introduced that would allocate Federal aid to police departments nationwide for the purchase of speedloaders — a loaded, spare cylinder that can snap into a

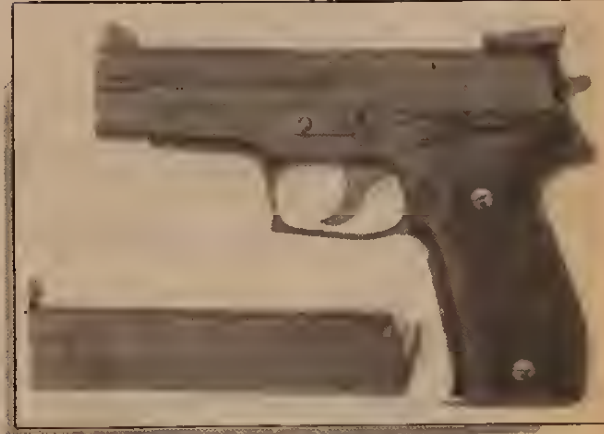
revolver in seconds, enabling an officer to reload without having to insert six bullets individually into an empty cylinder.

The death of the 22-year-old officer during a drug raid served to crystallize the growing concern within law enforcement that criminals are using increasingly

greater firepower and seem to possess arsenals superior to those of police agencies. "There is no excuse for a courageous young officer like Scott Gadell to lose his life simply because he was matched against a better armed criminal," said the bill's sponsor, Rep. Mario Biaggi

(D.-N.Y.).

Biaggi's bill authorizes establishment of a grant program by the Department of Justice to provide money to the states for the purchase of speedloaders and for improved combat training. According to Craig Floyd, a spokesman for Biaggi, a two-year



The alternative to a revolver: a 9mm. automatic with clip.

study recently completed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated a deficiency in a number of firearms-training areas, including stress and adaptation on the part of the officer in a confrontational situation. "We feel, based on the

Continued on Page 5

Around the Nation

Northeast

MARYLAND — Det. Carolyn Gillespie, 26, a veteran of undercover narcotics operations, has been named Police Officer of the Year by the Baltimore Evening Sun. Gillespie has been on temporary assignment to a Federal drug enforcement task force.

MASSACHUSETTS — Ten police officers in six departments, including two police chiefs, were indicted last month on charges of stealing police examinations and raising their own scores and lowering those of others. U.S. Attorney William F. Weld charged that the officers were a "tightly knit clique moving to seize governmental power" and that they "posed a serious threat to law enforcement" in the state. Among those indicted on Federal charges of racketeering, conspiracy and perjury were John A. Deliere Jr., the police chief of Revere; Richard H. Nagle, police chief of Plymouth, and Arthur J.

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Pino, who retired last month as police chief in Somerville.

NEW YORK — Gov. Mario Cuomo last month signed a bill that would outlaw spring-loaded ballistic knives, which can shoot a blade 20 feet and penetrate a bulletproof vest. The law makes it a misdemeanor to possess, manufacture or transport the weapons.

PENNSYLVANIA — Allegheny County last year led the state in the number of traffic deaths, according to statistics released by the state Department of Transportation. There were 134 traffic fatalities in the county last year, which marked the second year in a row that Allegheny led the state in highway carnage. Overall, there were 1,809 traffic deaths in the state last year, which placed Pennsylvania fifth in the nation behind California, Texas, Florida and New York.

In preparation for the town's centennial, 11 of the 28 police officers in Bethel Park, including Chief Joseph Kletch, have participated in a beard-growing contest organized by a local barber. Under normal circumstances, beards are forbidden for police employees.

Gables police K-9 squad, has developed a device that will alert officers up to a mile away that their patrol cars have become too hot for police dogs waiting inside. Two police dogs in the area died last month when air conditioning units in the cars failed.

Officer Jose Galvan of Homestead has been arrested and suspended without pay for allegedly pointing his gun at a prisoner and saying, "Make my day." Said Chief John Wall: "This isn't funny. I have a sense of humor, but it doesn't extend to that."

LOUISIANA — State police will train 19 officials from El Salvador to run police forces in that country, as part of a \$9.8-million Federal program to help Latin American countries move from military to civilian rule. The program will stress observance of human rights by police.

Faced with the threat of losing \$15 million in Federal highway funds next year, the House has voted to raise the minimum drinking age in Louisiana from 18 to 21. The bill permits persons from 18 to 21 to drink in the presence of parents and guardians or in the home.

along with Police Chief Dito Svehla.

A study of homicides in Chicago between 1965 and 1981 showed that Hispanics are more likely to be killed by gangs, while whites and blacks are more likely to be killed by relatives.

MICHIGAN — Voters in Grosse Pointe Park have approved a plan by city officials to form a public safety department in which police officers, firefighters and emergency medical personnel would be cross-trained and their agencies combined. The consolidated department was due to become operational last month.

Livonia Police Officer Gregory Henderson, who was wounded last year after he stopped a car on Interstate 96, was named as Officer of the Year by the Police Officers Association of Michigan. Henderson also received the Mayor's Award for Valor, the Livonia P.D.'s highest honor.

OHIO — The Village of Boston Heights has named Joseph A. Varga, 25, as its new police chief. Varga, who was selected from a field of 13 applicants, will head a department of four full-time officers.

Sheriff Earl D. Smith of Franklin County has sought county approval to replace his deputies' .38-caliber revolvers with 9mm. semi-automatics, but county commissioners have balked, questioning the need for increased firepower.

Columbus Police Officer Gary Barth has been named "Officer of the Year in Central Ohio" by the Columbus Bar Association. Barth, a 19-year veteran of the force, has been an instructor at the city's police academy since 1975.

MISSOURI — The level of auto thefts in the state has increased 21 percent for the first half of this year compared to the same period in 1985. The spread of thefts to rural areas was said to be partly responsible for the increase.

NEBRASKA — The State Troopers' Association has sought a court order to obtain overdue salary increases of 10.5 percent for 330 troopers and sergeants, according to a lawyer for the association.

NORTH DAKOTA — Police in Bismarck last month began a Crime Stoppers program seeking information from the public to help solve crimes. The program offers rewards ranging from \$100 to \$300 in exchange for crime tips.

SOUTH DAKOTA — The Brookings Police Department was sued by the U.S. Department of

Justice on July 8, on charges that the department refused to hire women as police officers.

Southwest

ARIZONA — Pete Legleu, 45, resigned as police chief of South Tucson on July 26, citing a need to devote his "time and attention in other areas." Legleu, who came to the South Tucson force in July 1985 from the state Department of Public Safety, was replaced by Bobby Wayne Moreland, a veteran of 21 years with the Tucson Police Department who retired from that agency in 1984.

Violent crime in Tucson has dropped over the first six months of this year in comparison to 1985, according to police statistics. The police department reported that homicide decreased by 12.5 percent, rape by 12.0 percent and robbery by 3.2 percent. Of all Part I violent crime offenses, only assaults were up, by 20.9 percent.

COLORADO — Serious crime in Denver rose 10 percent during the first half of 1986, with murder, robbery, aggravated assault and burglary all showing marked increases. The number of murders leaped by 74.1 percent, with 47 in the first six months of this year, compared to 27 in the first half of 1985. According to Det. David Michsud, however, the statistic is misleading because the first half of last year was unusually calm, with no homicides at all during the month of June.

Denver police have adopted a new proactive approach to catching burglars just before they strike. The new unit, called the Burglary Undercover Surveillance Team (BUST), is designed to identify prime suspects, set up teams to track them and then arrest the burglars as they're about to enter a home. The BUST squad is one component of a project called the Escalated Burglary/Theft Investigation Program. The program also stresses an "early case closure concept," under which detectives won't spend time handling burglaries in which there are no "solvable factors."

Far West

IDAHO — The city of New Plymouth laid off two of its three police officers in an effort to erase a budget deficit. The Payette County Sheriff's Department will be called on to provide police assistance if necessary.

Southeast

FLORIDA — Officer Mark Scanlan, a member of the Coral

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Steven Zalas, a 20-year veteran of the Cicero Police Department, was named acting director of the force last month, and he immediately announced the transfer of 10 detectives to patrol duties. The action was taken in response to the Chicago suburb's growing gang problem and community complaints that officers are slow in responding to calls. In another move, Zalas appointed Emil Scbullo, a 13-year veteran of the Cicero department, as chief of detectives, replacing Donald Malicki, who resigned last month

Plains States

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War on drugs gets a dose of the military

The Reagan Administration's war on drugs got an unexpected boost last month when United States Army personnel and aircraft were dispatched to Bolivia to assist that country's national police in raiding the strongholds of drug traffickers.

The operation marked the first time U.S. troops have been authorized to use their weapons to help fight drug trafficking abroad. The move was seen by those who have criticized the Administration's anti-narcotics efforts as the closest thing yet to their definition of a "war on drugs."

Under orders reviewed by President Reagan, a C-5A military transport carrying six Black Hawk transport helicopters and at least 100 United States Army pilots, officers and support personnel flew into Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on July 14 for an operation intended to last at least 60 days.

With more than 30 cocaine-processing laboratories targeted for raids, the United States forces will be acting as "little more than chauffeurs," said one official. Bolivian national police dropped from machine gun-equipped helicopters will try to blow up labs and jungle runways.

After nearly two weeks of drug raids only two cocaine laboratories had been captured —

both deserted and stripped clean — lowering expectations of what the mission might accomplish.

According to one Drug Enforcement Administration official, the agency is "disappointed" that most of the traffickers found out about the raid in advance and disappeared into the jungle. As the C-5A transport jet sat for hours on the runway in Santa Cruz waiting to be refueled, Bolivian newspapers broke the story.

"That is the risk we always have in a free and open society," said Sen. Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Democrat. "It is disappointing because we thought we missed a greater opportunity had we had some silence and confidence in this mission."

A Defense Department spokesman, Capt. Jay Farrar, said the security breach will be examined to see if it can be avoided in the future. "The Bolivians indicated that there were some people in the government who tipped off the folks involved in the drug trade down there," he said. "You have to look at all those different aspects of it."

Still, officials say, cocaine production in Bolivia has been disrupted for at least six months. By the end of July, Bolivian and American officials alike were saying that the production of refined cocaine virtually ceased after the

raids began on July 18.

The operation was the first under a directive signed by the President in April in which he declared drug trafficking a threat to national security that could warrant a military response. Administration officials said the American forces had been requested by Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

The operation came at a time when the United States had decided to withhold a significant portion of the 1986 foreign aid appropriation to Bolivia — \$7.2 million in economic assistance and \$1.5 million in military aid — for that country's failure to eradicate about 10,000 acres of the approximately 90,000 acres devoted to coca-leaf cultivation there.

Critics of the Reagan Administration's drug-enforcement efforts generally viewed the military operation as the closest thing yet to an actual "war" on drugs.

"We have not had a war on drugs," said Senator DeConcini. "When you have a war you mount an operation with a victory in sight and a determination to win and we haven't done that. We've kidded the public for a long time, but when you demonstrate that you're prepared to use the ultimate resources you have in

this country, which include military resources, you're coming closer to it than you ever had before."

Since about 1980, pressure has been building in Washington to commit military resources to fighting a drug problem that has all but defied ordinary law enforcement techniques. In 1981, the Posse Comitatus Act — the law which prohibits military involvement in matters of civil disobedience or law enforcement — was modified to allow the use of Navy ships and military surveillance aircraft to help law enforcement agencies track suspected drug smugglers, mainly through "passive assistance" or the sharing of information picked up during normal military operations. The use of military equipment and military personnel outside the United States was permitted as well.

Such action, however, was limited to "emergencies" jointly declared by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense. The Bolivian operation falls under the definition of such an emergency.

Moreover, according to U.S. officials, the 1973 War Powers Act, which gives Congress a key role in deciding whether troops should operate in a "hostile" area, does not apply in this case because American military assistance was requested by Bolivia.

However, a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union cautioned against too eager an embrace of the idea of using military resources overseas in this fashion. "Civil liberties end up being abridged when the military gets into the business of civilian law enforcement," said Barry Lynn, the ACLU's legislative counsel. "What goes on in Bolivia is relevant to that in a tangential way because you

create the impression that the military is the law enforcer of the last resort. In the long run, that's a dangerous way to view the military."

While some supporters of the military mission might be receptive to the concerns of groups such as the ACLU, Senator DeConcini suggested that such concern did not apply in this instance.

"You surely have the right to take up such an invitation because of the national prominence and influence that those drugs have in our country and our society," he said. "It seems to me that it's proper and quite frankly, very, very helpful and necessary to use the tremendous resources we have."

DeConcini said that drug eradication methods could be greatly enhanced by the use of helicopters, hot pursuit to other countries and the use of other military tools such as investigative radar, communication coordination and the transportation of law enforcement and military personnel. "If those things are worked together with law enforcement and the military, you have maybe for the first time, some real opportunity to stop or slow down the amount of drugs that are coming into this country," he said.

Rep. Glenn D. English, an Oklahoma Democrat who chairs the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture, supported the mission in part because the estimated volume of refined cocaine from Bolivia is double the current level of consumption in the United States, according to the Congressman's spokesman, Judy Fossett.

"It would just be so easy to get

Continued on Page 7

DC's repeat offender squad gets rave reviews in Foundation study

A joint study by the Police Foundation and the National Institute of Justice has concluded that the formation of special police squads designed to catch career criminals can significantly increase the likelihood of arrest, prosecution and conviction of such chronic offenders on felony charges.

The study urged that large, urban police departments consider setting up special units to apprehend repeat offenders, but noted that few police departments have adopted the approach.

Pioneered four years ago by the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, the Repeat Offender Project — known as the ROP unit — focuses on repeat offenders, using a variety of investigative and undercover tactics to pursue offenders wanted on warrants — who make up 46 percent of the unit's arrests — and others believed to be actively committing felonies — 24 percent of the arrests. A third category, those arrested by chance while officers are pursuing another target, make up 30 percent of the unit's arrests.

The ROP unit was proposed by Edward J. Spurlock in response to a request by Chief Maurice Turner that senior police officers come up with innovative ideas for reducing crime in the capital. Spurlock, then a D.C. police cap-



Inap. Edward J. Spurlock confers with an aide at the headquarters of the ROP unit.

Linda Wheeler/The Washington Post

tain and since promoted to inspector, has commanded the unit since its inception.

The ROP unit, which now numbers 60 officers, differs from more conventional career criminal programs or major offense bureaus by adopting a proactive role in the arrest process. "A lot of police departments have career criminal units, as we do," Spurlock said in a Law Enforcement News interview. "What they mean is you have several senior detectives assigned to the United States Attorney's office or the prosecutor's office, and they bolster cases for prosecution

after arrest. It's a post-arrest type of activity, not pre-arrest."

Spurlock's concept for the ROP unit was different. Having less information on potential targets, the ROP unit targets those believed to be active in the community to the extent of committing four or five Part I crimes a week. "Obviously, the criminal that's active is going to be wanted from time to time on warrants," said Spurlock. "We've determined that about 50 percent of our active people are always in and out of a warrant stage, so I allot half of our time and resources to locking up repeat

Continued on Page 14

Congress OK's changes to tighten new firearms law

Legislation that will strengthen the record-keeping and interstate transportation provisions of Federal firearms laws has been passed by both the Senate and the House.

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. William Hughes (D-N.J.), will require individuals carrying guns in interstate commerce to be in full compliance with both their home state's gun laws and the laws of their destination state. Moreover, the bill makes it clear that any gun transported over state lines must be unloaded and carried so that it is not accessible inside the passenger compartment of the vehicle.

Persons who sell guns to criminals or terrorists, even if there is no profit motive involved, will be prosecutable under the legislation. According to Hughes, this provision is necessary because the test of whether an individual needs a license to sell

guns has been changed to require a profit motive.

In addition, licensed gun dealers who sell firearms from their private collections must keep a record of such sales to help preserve the ability of Federal agencies to trace those weapons.

Hughes, who is chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, said that by reinforcing these "law enforcement provisions," Congress has brought the new firearms law closer in line with the legislation he had proposed in the House earlier this year.

"I am very pleased," said Hughes, "that both the House and Senate have agreed to these additional reforms sought by the law enforcement community." He asserted that the firearms law passed by Congress in May left police officers "vulnerable to those who would carry a handgun in their car for the purpose of committing a crime."

People and Places

Vane efforts

Keeping an antique weather vane on one's roof could be like keeping \$100,000 in cash strewn over the shingles, say police in the New England states, who have recently had their hands full trying to recover stolen vanes which have been commanding extraordinary prices from antique dealers.

From last fall through this past spring, about 75 weather-vane thefts have been reported in Maine and 75 in Massachusetts, according to Guy Kimball, a New Hampshire State Trooper and an expert on weather-vane thefts. Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire have had fewer thefts but "they're still losing them," said Kimball. The recovery rate is said to be poor.

Old weather vanes command high prices as folk art from antique dealers. One 19th-century copper figure of Chief Mashamquet of the Nipmuck Indians, originally bought in 1905 for \$10, was sold in May for a record \$93,500. A new record was set last month, however, when an 18th-century rooster weather vane of gilded wood was sold for \$121,000.

While those weather vanes were bought by private collectors at legitimate auctions, police say that antique dealers will often shut their eyes to where some of their weather vanes originated. "If there wasn't a place to dispose of them," said Kimball, "they wouldn't be stolen."

Kimball and other law-enforcement authorities are confident that the vast majority of thefts are committed by a group of about 10 New York men who drive a yellow station wagon, and thus have been dubbed the Yellow Station Wagon Ring. One of their victims, police believe, was Capt. Jesse Carpenter of the Cumberland, R.I., police.

In 1980, two New York men who had been seen driving a yellow station wagon apparently tried to steal a weather vane shaped like a circus horse which had been on the Carpenter family's barn since at least 1886.

The two men were arrested but were subsequently let go because police found no evidence to charge them. Carpenter found roof-scaling equipment near the barn the next morning, but the men had already fled.

A year later, a different car with

New York license plates was seen near the farm. That time, the weather vane was stolen.

On another occasion, one with a happier ending, the weather vane that stood atop the Hallowell, Me., fire station was stolen. The weather vane, in the shape of a horse-drawn fire cart and valued at \$35,000, was recovered after a \$1,000 ransom was paid.

According to authorities, imprisoning a weather-vane thief sometimes does more harm than good. Weather-vane thieves have been known to instruct youthful offenders on how to distinguish which vanes are worth stealing.

In the meantime, police and antique experts alike have begun urging homeowners to replace the antiques with reproductions.

"Whenever I lecture, I tell people to get the old one down — now," said Marilyn Strauss, a weather-vane artist, dealer and historian from West Barnstable, Mass.

A man and his Lady

Being a cop can have its unforeseen advantages. For New York Police Sgt. John Cashman, it's meant appearing on television as a guest on "Late Night with David Letterman."

Cashman, 58, has been on the road now for more than a year with his latest slide-show, which looks at the Statue of Liberty "from day one in Paris to currently."

A 33-year veteran of the force, Cashman has been doing slide-shows for years. It was several years ago that Cashman appeared on television with his slides of various tombstones. "I'm lucky being a cop," he said. "If I was a truck driver, they wouldn't have asked me on."

The Lady Liberty show has taken Cashman from schools to churches to corporate cafeterias. "The older people — I think they respond more than college kids," he said. "I've been to certain colleges and high schools. They sit through it and all — but I think older people are more interested."

Cashman's 20-minute slide program includes slides of the Lady in pieces, waiting to be assembled 100 years ago on what was then Bedloe's Island. "I have pictures of the toes," he said. Cashman's wife, Rosemary, whom he calls the "lady behind the Lady," narrates the show. The piece de resistance, however, is a recita-

tion by the actor Vincent Price of the famous poem by Emma Lazarus which includes the lines "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

In order to use the recording, which he found at the Library of Congress, Cashman had to obtain permission from Price. After having written to the actor's agent, Cashman received a "beautiful letter from Vincent" saying "Dear John: of course you could use my voice."

One thing you won't find in Cashman's Statue of Liberty slide show, however, is the downside of the huddled masses. Cashman says he does not believe in showing something "negative on someone's birthday."

"If you're going to have a birthday party for Aunt Tessie, you aren't going to bring up the time she went to Woolworth's and stole some underwear," he quipped.

Back from the dead

Former Columbia, S.C., Police Chief Arthur G. Hess was sentenced last month to a five-year suspended prison term, five years' probation and 300 hours of community service in the last installment of one of the strangest tales in law enforcement in 1986.

Last year, Hess faked his own death and that of a colleague, Mary McEachern, in hopes of avoiding a prison sentence for obstruction of justice and official misconduct. The former police chief became the subject of a nationwide manhunt involving state and federal authorities, who eventually found Hess and McEachern last January at Walt Disney World in Florida.

Standing before Federal District Judge Clyde H. Hamilton for sentencing, Hess apologized to the court for having run away, explaining that his actions were not born of defiance but rather of desperation. "I assure you I am not a criminal — I am not a threat to anyone," said Hess.

The sentence imposed by Hamilton will have to wait, however, until Hess finishes the three-year prison term he began serving in April after he was brought back from Florida.

Hess, who had previously served as police chief in Downers Grove, Ill., was brought to Columbia in 1978 by city officials who hoped an outsider could lift the department's morale and polish a police image that had been tarnished by rumors of corruption. Instead, Hess became the center of controversy in 1981 when agents of the State Law Enforcement Division brought charges of bribery against him.

Although Hess was ultimately acquitted of the bribery charges,

he appealed the obstruction and misconduct charges several times. While the last Federal appeal was pending, Hess fled, purportedly because of his growing fear of going to prison.

Hess's attorney, J. Marvin Mullis, believes his client has suffered enough and has been rehabilitated. "From being in a position of highest prestige, he is now in a position of lowest prestige," he said. "Everybody thinks he is a criminal and stupid. That is the supreme punishment."

Grin and bear it

Just as doctors give out lollipops to their young patients as a bribe, reward or familiar source of comfort, police in some jurisdictions have begun giving out teddy bears to frightened, victimized youngsters in need of something to hug.

The teddy bear squad began in Boulder, Colo., but has since moved on to Morgan Hill, Calif., where Mayor Lorraine Barke directed the city's police to add teddy bears to their arsenal in hopes of calming children and perhaps softening up some hardcore criminals.

Barke said she does not care for guns and sees a bear as a "positive piece of equipment."

Pull up a chair

The criminal justice program at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Tex., has reached out to New York to snare a former president of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences for the program's faculty.

Dr. Dorothy H. Bracey, chairman of the anthropology department at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, has been named as the George J. Beto Professor of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State for the fall 1986 semester.

The Beto Chair was established by the Houston Endowment in honor of George Beto, former Director of Corrections for the state of Texas.

Bracey, who served as president of ACJS from 1984-85, is also a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of the City University of New York.

Working nine to five

Pittsburgh's Director of Public Safety, John J. Norton, apparently believes, as did the architect Mies Van Der Rohe, that less is more. In order to better deploy a shrinking police force, Norton has unveiled plans to reduce the number of police command precincts from nine to five.

According to Norton, the media is behind him, the community is behind him and the city's administration is behind him. Standing in his way, however, is the Pittsburgh Fraternal Order of Police, which believes that the reduced number of police stations will result in a manpower shortage. "We don't find that [consolidating stations] will be more efficient at this time," said FOP president Patrick McNamara.

Norton said he will not close any of the city's nine stations but rather will centralize command in five designated areas. Although the department will continue to shrink by attrition over the next several years, according to Norton, consolidation will free more desk personnel, sergeants and lieutenants for street patrol. "For the first time, night management — commanders — will be put on," he said. "They will work 24 hours a day, seven days a week instead of the old police precinct system. We've changed the roll-call location from nine locations to five."

Norton views the union's criticism of the consolidation plans as resistance to change. "We are trying to manage in the three 'E's' — economy, effectiveness and efficiency," he said. "We are trying to work in the mid 1980's and not late 1949." The union, he asserted, will not "accept the fact that we have to be more effective and efficient."

Norton maintains that his consolidation plan will actually put more officers on the street. "The FOP is trying to frighten people by saying that they will have less police protection when, in fact, they will have more," he stated.

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What They Are Saying

"With that many police officers out there, it doesn't leave much opportunity to commit a crime."

Asst. Chief Gerard J. Kerins of the New York Police Department, on the success of the Liberty Weekend security efforts. (1:6)

Biaggi urges speedloaders for all cops

Continued from Page 1

statistics, that there is definitely a need for the speedloader in New York City and other areas," said Floyd.

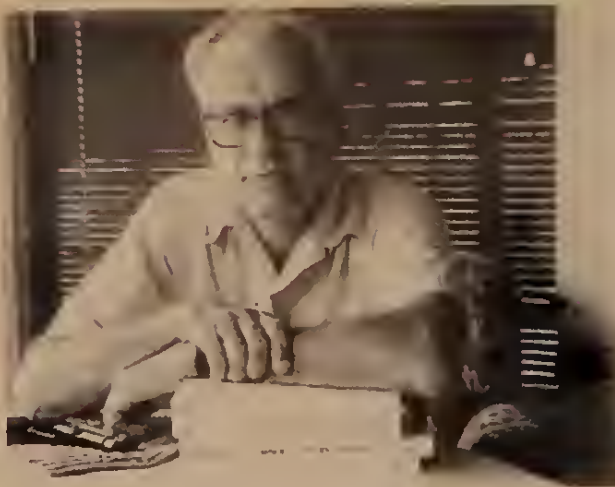
Although the speedloader is widely accepted as a very effective tool, said Floyd, the device is generally not distributed because of the cost involved. "Even though they only cost \$20 — and that includes the carrying case — multiply that by several thousand and you've got quite a number," he said.

Floyd added that while the cost of speedloaders could be great from the local perspective, it would be an insignificant amount in the context of the Federal treasury. "This is an ideal time when the Feds could step in and save some lives," he said.

Gadell, a former housing authority officer who had been with the city police force for less than a year, was shot at point-blank range by a gunman wielding a 9-mm. semi-automatic pistol while the officer tried to reload his service revolver during a shootout. The New York Daily News reported the opinion of some police officers that Gadell would still be alive if he had used a speedloader.

The speedloader, which is standard equipment for police in Miami, solves a knotty problem that has been common to the revolver "ever since it was invented," according to Tony Lesce, a weapons expert and associate technical editor of Police Merksman magazine.

"The problem with the revolver is that it is slow to reload and it typically holds six rounds," said Lesce. "Automatic pistols have it all over revolvers in speed of reloading. With an automatic all you do is push a button and the



Firearms expert Tony Lesce: "Automatic pistols have it all over revolver in speed of all reloading."

magazine drops out and you're ready to go again."

Lesce said that, with practice, a revolver could be reloaded with a speedloader in two or three seconds — "almost as quickly as you can do it with an auto pistol," he observed.

While many police departments allow the use of speedloaders, some even issuing it as standard equipment, the device is not authorized for use by New York City police. According to Lieut. Richard Rosenthal, head of the New York department's research and testing section and its special weapons training section, there are both advantages and disadvantages to the device. It's true, he said, that if an officer totally discharges his weapon the speedloader will allow him to unload and reload his revolver in one motion.

However, Rosenthal added, if the officer has fired only two rounds, replacing those two rounds with a speedloader would

mean throwing away four "perfectly good shells."

The lieutenant explained that an officer might want to fully recharge his weapon before continuing engagement while he was behind cover and not facing an immediate threat. "That could be done with rounds that are free rather than those in the speedloader," said Rosenthal. An intelligent approach, he noted, would be to carry both the speedloader and additional free rounds.

Both Lesce and Rosenthal agreed that the speedloader is bulkier than loose rounds of ammunition and could be uncomfortable to carry. While the device is "certainly appropriate" for uniformed wear, said Rosenthal, it is somewhat more difficult to carry when in plainclothes. "That doesn't preclude it being used and carried, of course," he said.

Added Lesce: "It's more to carry, more bulk and it makes it

difficult for a detective or anybody who also carries a revolver in a shoulder holster to carry a speedloader pouch under his other armpit. It's very uncomfortable."

The death of Officer Gadell also rekindled the on-again, off-again debate over the practicality of issuing automatic pistols to police to replace revolvers. Automatic weapons, being a more sophisticated weapon, are more prone to malfunction, said Rosenthal. Moreover, he said, there is reason to believe that 9-mm. ammunition is not always effective as an anti-personnel round.

"What is generally not taken into account," said Rosenthal, "are the tremendous disadvantages that accrue with large numbers of officers carrying that weapon. It basically boils down to a complex weapon system that is replacing a simple weapon system," he said.

There are two several different schools of thought on the effectiveness of 9-mm. ammunition as an anti-personnel round, said Rosenthal. "Some will tell you the 9-mm. is more effective as an anti-personnel round and others will tell you it is less effective because it is erratic in what it does when it hits," he said.

The 9-mm. round, invented around the turn of the century at about the same time as the .38 special, is designed for semi-automatic handguns and carries a bullet weighing from 115 to 124 grains.

"It is inherently a higher velocity round than the .38 special," he said, adding the extra velocity is due to the reduction in weight. "I've seen 9-mm. rounds that have a velocity in excess of 1,300 feet per second with lightweight projectiles," observed Rosenthal.

"The question is: Are these lightweight projectiles effective anti-personnel rounds? I have serious questions about that, as do others."

While some 9-mm. ammunition has been found to have a very high stopping power when tested in a laboratory — sometimes three or four times that of the .38 special — in the field, Rosenthal said, this has not always been the case.

"During that shootout in Miami, one of the FBI agents fired and struck one of the two perpetrators," he said. "It was a solid body hit with his 9-mm. and it didn't slow the guy down. Maybe if he had fired a .38 it wouldn't have slowed him down either because hit potential and bullet potential are very mysterious things."

According to the lieutenant, what happens when a man is hit by a bullet is dependent upon a number of different variables, not the least of which is the target individual's physical and mental state at the moment of impact. "There are people who have taken a lot more than anything you could throw at them with a handgun and kept right on going," he said. "They were in effect dead but they kept moving for two, three or four minutes, doing a lot of damage. You see it in war all the time."

Rosenthal recalled that the NYPD issued semi-automatic pistols to its detectives back in 1910 for about four or five years before reverting back to revolvers. Although the literature from that period does not explain why the semi-automatics were shelved, Rosenthal believes that accidental discharges were a problem.

UCR stats show 5-percent rise in crime, with increases in all offense categories

Continued from Page 1

cies reported was for larceny, 14 percent.

In 1985, 22 percent of all Index crimes were cleared. For violent crime, the overall clearance rate was 48 percent, while the clearance rate for property crimes was an aggregate 18 percent. The highest clearance rate was found among murders, at 72 percent, while agencies reported an average clearance rate of 14 percent for burglaries — the lowest of the eight Index crime offenses.

According to arrest statistics, 50 percent of all arrestees nationwide were under 25 years old. That group made up 62 percent of those arrested for Index offenses, 50 percent of those arrested for violent crimes and 65 percent of those arrested for property crimes.

While the arrest of males — who make up four out of five arrestees throughout the country — went up two percent, the arrest of females increased by 6 percent

last year. In 1985, 72 percent of all arrestees were white, 27 percent were black and the remainder were of other races.

The level of rape throughout the country defied the general pattern of increases in urban and rural areas. While the number of reported rapes rose four percent last year in cities and suburban counties, the increase in rural counties was more than double that, at nine percent.

It was estimated that 71 of every 100,000 females in the United States were raped in 1985.

The clearance rate for forcible rape was 54 percent, with an estimated 36,970 arrests made for that offense last year. Of all arrestees in that category, 45 percent were under the age of 25, with 30 percent in the 18-to-24 age group. Of those arrested, 52 percent were white and 46 percent were black.

As commonly happens, larceny-theft made up the lion's share of

the total volume of Index crime in 1985, at 56 percent of total. Five percent more larcenies were recorded in cities last year than in 1984, coupled with increases of seven percent in suburban counties and one percent in rural counties. All geographic regions registered increases. The average loss per incident in 1985 was estimated at \$393, with the total national loss due to larceny-theft estimated at \$2.7 billion. A breakdown of larceny data indicated that 37 percent of the offenses involved the theft of motor vehicle parts, accessories and contents.

An increase was also recorded in another data category monitored by the FBI — the number of law-enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. Seventy-eight were slain in 1985, six more than the number recorded in 1984 and an upswing that followed two consecutive years of declines.

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Cook Co. sheriff's race, graft probe heat up

In an election campaign that appears to be taken right out of the textbook version of Chicago power politics, the Republican candidate for sheriff of Cook County, James O'Grady, recently called for the resignation of Democratic incumbent Richard Elrod after a Federal investigation prompted two of Elrod's top aides to quit.

Elrod last month accepted the resignations of Chief Edmund F. Dohhs and Deputy Chief Richard Quagliano, each of whom had been with the department for 16 years, saying that the resignations were needed to maintain public confidence in the sheriff's police. Elrod said he had no reason to believe that Quagliano and Dohhs were involved in any of the corruption that has been

uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's probe of the sheriff's office.

Over the past several months, the investigation known as Operation Safebet has rooted out five sheriff's police involved in taking bribes to provide protection for operators of gambling dens, strip joints and bordellos.

In May, Lieut. James Keating, 48, the former chief of intelligence, and Sgt. Bruce Frasch, 39, the former head of the vice unit, became the two highest-ranking sheriff's officers to go to jail. Frasch and Keating were sentenced to 16 years each on charges of racketeering, extortion, conspiracy and income tax fraud. The other three men, all former members of the vice unit, were sentenced to six-month

terms for their involvement in the same crimes.

"Anytime there is corruption, someone should have been more vigilant," Elrod said in announcing the departures of Dohhs and Quagliano. "Whether they could have done anything about it, I don't know."

O'Grady asserted, however, that the "word on the street was that Elrod's people were dirty and were dealing with the mob." The sheriff did nothing about it, O'Grady charged, demanding that Elrod "quit now."

In his quest for the sheriff's job, O'Grady is challenging a man he served as undersheriff in 1979. He was hired by Elrod after O'Grady stepped down as Chicago Police Superintendent following the election of Mayor Jane Byrne.

O'Grady later served as acting police superintendent in 1983 under Mayor Harold Washington when Superintendent Richard Brzaczek quit. O'Grady was subsequently passed over for the superintendent's position on a permanent basis when Washington selected Fred Rice. In 1984 O'Grady left the department once again, this time to open his own security firm.

To replace Dohhs as chief of the sheriff's police, Elrod again reached into the ranks of Chicago police and chose a former acting police superintendent, Samuel Nolan. Nolan was once O'Grady's top aide in the police department and held the acting superintendent's post for a few months in 1979 after O'Grady quit.

Although Nolan's appointment

has been described as "interim," Elrod has implied that he will get the post permanently.

O'Grady charged, however, that the implication was merely additional proof that Elrod was indecisive. "It just shows he can't make a decision, and that indecision permeates the entire department," he said.

Nolan defended the sheriff's department, saying that its recent rapid turnover in personnel may have helped to end the past pattern of corruption. "It is a good department, one of the youngest in the nation," he said.

The first priority, Nolan said, will be to determine whether the leadership of the sheriff's police is as good as it should be. If it is not, he said, changes will be made.

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Sentence structure is hot item for commission

In late September the U.S. Sentencing Commission is expected to bring forth the first fruits of its labors to reform the sentencing system in Federal



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

courts. It will be a preliminary draft of guidelines for sentencing which must be completed by next April.

The commission — established by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 — began work late last year and has been researching sentencing practices and holding hearings in preparation for writing determinate sentencing guidelines that will become mandatory for Federal courts. The guidelines will not apply in state and local courts.

The commission's chairman, Federal District Judge William H. Wilkins of South Carolina, is pleased with the commission's work so far. "The commission has made significant progress in the last six months toward accomplishing the very complex task assigned to it by Congress," Judge Wilkins said in mid-summer. The sentencing guidelines, he said, must be not only "intellectually sound but practical and workable in the real world." The commission's ultimate goal, he added, "is to ensure that the guidelines truly provide justice for all, not only the defendant but the victim and society as a whole."

The legislation that created the commission intended to eliminate the frequent occurrence of wildly differing sentences for the same crime under roughly the same circumstances. Judges will be afforded some latitude in sentencing, but if they impose sentences outside the guidelines, they will have to justify it on the record. Any sentence harsher than the guidelines allow for the crime might be appealed by the defendant; a lighter sentence could be appealed by the prosecutor. The legislation also abolished parole effective with enactment of the commission's guidelines, and so the U.S. Parole Commission will go out of business five years after that date.

The commission's preliminary report next month will not include recommendations for sentences for specific crimes. It's too early for that, said commission spokesman Paul Martin. "Hopefully, we'll have a philosophy and framework that can be applied to Federal statutes to figure out what a sentence could be, given a certain factual scenario," he said.

Throughout the late spring and summer, the commission held a series of hearings in Washington to elicit the views of defense attorneys, U.S. Attorneys, Federal judges, probation officers and organizations ranging from bar associations to the American Civil Liberties Union. The hearings covered how sentencing should be affected by the gravity of the offense and the characteristics of the offender, particularly one with a prior record; appropriate sentences for cor-



Judge William H. Wilkins, chairman of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, at a meeting of the National Law Enforcement Council. Joining Wilkins are Diana L. Waterman, general counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Ordway P. Burden, chairman of the NLEC.

porations and business that violate Federal law; and such sentencing options as fines, restitution, community service, intensive probation, house arrest, and electronic monitoring devices for offenders confined to their homes. The final hearing before publication of the preliminary guidelines is scheduled for September 23 and will cover how plea bargaining should be factored into the system, said Paul Martin.

After publication of the preliminary report in the Federal Register, the sentencing commission plans to hold a series of regional meetings around the country to get reactions from attorneys, judges, associations and the public. Six hearings are planned from mid-October to early December — probably in Denver, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco and Washington. "After that," said Martin, "we'll go back and revise and amend and polish the guidelines" to meet the April deadline.

Some observers foresee a big

jump in the already bulging Federal prison population after the commission unveils its determinate sentence guidelines. Judge Wilkins responds, "With regard to prison capacity, the problem as I see it — and apparently as Congress sees it too — is that a formulation of public policy, if it is responsible, must simultaneously weigh the cost of that policy. It would do no good to promulgate guidelines which bring about prison conditions which are unacceptable to everyone. However, if in establishing our policy and guidelines it becomes evident that removing more dangerous, predatory offenders from the streets will in fact require more prisons, we cannot shirk the responsibility to recommend this to the Congress." But, he added, the commission will search for sentencing alternatives that might reduce the number of some types of offenders who now get terms in Federal prisons.

Serving with Judge Wilkins on the commission are two other

Federal judges, Stephen G. Breyer of the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and George E. MacKinnon of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The commission also includes law professors Michael K. Block of the University of Arizona, Paul H. Robertson of Rutgers University, and Ilene H. Nagel of Indiana University, and a former member of the U.S. Parole Commission, Helen G. Corrothers.

Last spring I had the privilege of introducing Judge Wilkins at a meeting of the National Law Enforcement Council. I came away quite impressed with his approach to the formidable problem of sentencing reform, and I have no doubt that the commission's helm is in good hands.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

Military gets into war on drugs in Bolivian jungle

Continued from Page 3

and it would just be so cheap," she said, "that it would put even more people at risk."

According to Fossett, English believes the line separating the military from law enforcement is still strong because the military may not arrest civilians. Even in Bolivia, Fossett said, U.S. troops have no power of arrest.

Based on early reports, the military operations would appear to be having an impact on cocaine production in Bolivia. That country's Ambassador to the United States, Fernando Illanes, told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee July 30 that his Government "considers the operation a great success" that has "interrupted the manufacturing flow of cocaine."

Illanes appeared before the subcommittee to seek an immediate loan of \$100 million from the United States to help defray the loss of income in Bolivia as a result of reduced cocaine exports. Without the loan, Illanes said, Bolivia would face "tremendous

pressures on our economy."

Cocaine exports from Bolivia generate about \$600 million a year for that impoverished nation's economy. The total of all legal exports from Bolivia is about \$500 million annually.

10,000 kids get back safely with Trailways

In a grand, fruitful example of public and private sector cooperation, Operation: Home Free, a joint venture of the Trailways Corporation and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), is being labeled a success on the basis of statistics indicating that more than 10,000 missing or runaway youths have been reunited with their families since the program's inception.

Under Operation: Home Free, any youth 18 years old or younger who wishes to return home is issued a free ticket back home aboard a Trailways bus. The youngster must be confirmed as a missing person by an officer of the court.

After the child's status as a missing person is verified, police will then call Trailways for travel information and schedules to the specific destination. An officer will escort the child to the bus one half-hour before departure and fill out a form asking for the officer's name, the child's name, point of origin and final destination.

Police also call the child's family and hometown police to alert them to the youth's arrival.

Since the program began in 1984, an average of 15 youngsters a day have taken advantage of Operation: Home Free.

"The fact that we are carrying 15 children each day is encouraging and gratifying," said James

L. Kerrigan, chairman and chief executive officer of Trailways. "When we first formulated the program I was hopeful that we could at least succeed in reuniting one child with his or her family," he said.

According to IACP estimates, 730,000 to 1.8 million children are listed as missing in the U.S. each year. "If we are able to reach these children before they resort to illegal activities, there's a good chance we can help them," said Gerald R. Vaughn, IACP's executive director. Vaughn added that many of these children want desperately to return home but they either did not have the money, their parents did not have

the money or they did not want to ask their parents for help. "They were embarrassed and frightened," he said. "With Operation: Home Free, we have a valuable tool to offer these kids. They can go home free, on their own without any hassles and without any strings attached."

Operation: Home Free will exist for as long as it is needed, said Kerrigan, who added that his company views the program as a response to President Reagan's call for private sector initiatives in filling public needs. "We're in the transportation business and these kids need transportation," said Kerrigan. "It's as simple as that."

Forum

Lesce:

Plastic gun foes are just shooting blanks

By Tony Lesce

The Glock 17, the Austrian Army pistol, has been imported into the United States, leaving a swell of publicity in its wake — publicity that has been marked by a campaign of letters and planted articles spreading serious misinformation about this pistol.

One of the drawbacks of life in a society blessed with rapid and extensive means of communication is that fallacies can be spread as quickly and efficiently as facts. A recent example, which appeared in many publications that did not bother to check the facts before accepting an article, is that there is a handgun made mostly of plastic that can pass undetected through the electronic security gates at airports. This characteristic, according to the myth-makers, enables terrorists to smuggle such a weapon aboard an aircraft.

One should first consider the great disservice done to the world's airlines and their passengers by so enthusiastically spreading the news of such a weapon, if factual. To date, no aircraft has been seized by terrorists armed with Glock 17's, the handgun in question. However, the widespread publicity given to the pistol's alleged ability to evade metal detectors has insured that any potential skyjackers who had not known about this weapon are now informed.

Let's look at this pistol to check out the facts which are at the core of any assertion. The Glock 17 is a military pistol, of

the sort known as a "large-frame automatic" — not exactly the easiest weapon to conceal in a pocket. The frame is the main plastic component, and it has metal inserts for frame rails. The barrel and slide are metal. The springs are metal. The plastic magazine body is lined with metal. Empty, the pistol weighs 24 ounces, of which about 19 ounces are metal.

Now, let's look at some other pistols that weigh the same or less. We find the Charter Arms "Bulldog," caliber .44 Special, which is the weapon used by the serial killer known as the "Son of Sam," weighs in at 19 ounces. The Charter Arms "Undercover," a .38 Special, weighs 16 ounces. The Colt "Agent," also a .38 Special, is 16½ ounces. Smith & Wesson makes several lightweight revolvers: The Military & Police Model 12 "Airweight," (18 ounces), the Model 38 "Chief's Special" five-shot (19 ounces) and "Chief Airweight" (14 ounces), and the Model 31 "Regulation Police," a .32-caliber, 18½-ounce weapon.

Anyone seeking a truly tiny and lightweight revolver can find several made by Freedom Arms. These mini-revolvers come in .22 Long Rifle and .22 Magnum calibers, and weigh in the vicinity of four ounces, depending on the barrel length and model. These are small enough to conceal in the palm of the hand.

There are several models of derringers that weigh between 8 and 15 ounces, according to the listings in the 1986 edition



By Dunagin. © 1985 The Orlando Sentinel/News America Syndicate. Reprinted with permission.

"This is Mrs. Smith, Chief... She wants a second opinion on the X-ray of her luggage."

of Gun Digest. All of these are palm-size pistols, holding one or two rounds of .38 Special ammunition, and there are models in calibers ranging from .22 Long Rifle to .44 Magnum, although in practice this is too powerful a cartridge to fire comfortably in such a light weapon.

In automatic pistols, we find the AMT "Backup" pistol, holding either five rounds of .380 Auto ammunition or eight rounds of .22 Long Rifle in the magazine, depending on the model desired. This

pistol weighs 18 ounces. A small-caliber (.25 ACP) automatic pistol is the American Derringer, at 15.1 ounces. The
Continued on Page 13

Tony Lesce is a law enforcement journalist, tactician and analyst, and weapons hobbyist. He is associate technical editor of *Police Marksman* magazine, and has contributed to other law-enforcement publications such as *Law & Order* and *Police Product News*.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Swamped in crime

"When you're up to your knees in alligators, the crackers say, it's hard to remember that your job is to drain the swamp. For Dade County residents and their police these days, the alligators are the robbers, car thieves and drug dealers who have sent crime in unincorporated Dade soaring by 19 percent in the first four months of 1986 against last year. And 1985's violent-crime figures were up 12 percent. The Metro Commission therefore should approve County Manager Sergio Pereira's proposal to put 118 more police officers on the streets in unincorporated Dade. Nevertheless, the police can't do it all. Both the private sector and the state and Federal governments have responsibilities affecting crime in Dade. Private businesses, especially the insurance industry, should declare war on arson and car theft, which have posted shocking 85 percent and 72 percent increases respectively. The international drug trade is Washington's responsibility. Cocaine and marijuana wholesalers roam Dade at will, couriers steal cars, users steal cash, innocent people get hurt, and the climate of anarchy thickens. That climate is the swamp. It must be drained by the effort of government at every level and by business and civic leadership. The county can and must hire enough officers to stay even, but only the larger community can change the climate that works against the police."

— *The Miami Herald*
June 17, 1986

Dangers of the chase

"Two desperate accidents in car chases show how real life is different from television. On the box, no cop show is complete without a high-speed chase with cars spinning around corners, cutting through traffic, hurtling into flames — and no one hurt except the occasional bad guy. In the real world, it's not like that. In southern New Jersey, six people were killed, including two little children. In Brooklyn, a police officer was seriously injured. In both cases, the cops were quite right to pursue the suspects. But the awful crashes that ended the two episodes demonstrated clearly that it is sometimes better to allow perpetrators to escape. It's hardly possible to lay down rigid rules, to say the cops should give up the chase at 60 or 70 mph, or when there is too much traffic or the car they are pursuing is being driven recklessly. Cops' hands can't be tied with too many rules. Perhaps the only rule for such occasions is that the police should exercise their judgment — and their judgment should be respected. If they decide to abandon the chase because it appears too dangerous, no one should second-guess them."

— *The New York Daily News*
July 22, 1986

Letters

Teflon-phobia

To the editor:

I have put off writing as long as I could regarding your phobia of the average citizen owning firearms and handguns in particular. The letter from Mr. Nail W. Moloney (June 23, 1986) has pushed me to write.

It appears that Mr. Moloney has made up his mind that plastics and Teflon in firearms are evil and should be banned. I have several questions that should be asked of Mr. Moloney and the rest of those people that wish to ban the Glock 17, it being the only pistol made of any amounts of plastic. Do you think that the Smith & Wesson M-36 Chief's Special should be banned also? It contains as much steel as the Glock's slide. How about the airweight S&W's or Charter Arms? They contain even less steel than the Glock. No one claims that they would be used by terrorists to take over aircraft or other locations. That's right, they are not made of plastic.

As to Teflon-coated bullets, I can only remember the KTW bullets being coated with Teflon. That ammunition was on the

police market since the early 70's and was not brought to the attention of the general public and the politicians until the television article about "Cop-Killer Bullets." How many police officers had been killed by criminals using KTW ammunition both prior to the television program and after? The Teflon coating was placed on those bullets not to enhance the armor-piercing ability but to protect the bore of the firearm. That fact is cast aside by those who have a technophobia about new developments in the firearms field.

I most of all resent Mr. Moloney's statement that the NRA is showing its true colors. What colors are those? They are not pink for being leftist, or yellow for being cowards and giving in to those who wish to take firearms away from the honest citizen, and the colors are not black because they do not want terrorists to perform their acts. I would say the colors are red, white and blue. Mr. Moloney, do you cast aspersions about all groups you disagree with? If you made such statements about the NAACP you would have a hard time keeping your job.

JAMES VOLLINK
Madison Heights PD/Retired
Madison Heights, Mich.

As anyone who has ever conducted or submitted to an interview can attest, the questions are very much akin to springboards — jumping-off points from which the interviewee can dive into a pool of information and come up with an answer. Then, too, those who have seen Olympic-caliber divers in action will recall that getting into the pool is just one part of the job. The style and flair with which one leaves the springboard, and what one does in between leaving the board and entering the water are just as important.

So it is with a police chief such as Robert C. Wadman of the Omaha Police Division, who jumps from the interviewer's springboard and, with uncommon skill, executes a series of verbal pirouettes that leave the listener hushed as he plunges into the pool to bring forth an answer. But more than being simply a skilled rhetorician and linguistic craftsman, Wadman is one who invariably comes up from the pool with answers brimming with substance.

The substance is born, in part, from a law-enforcement career that spans 24 years and has taken Wadman from the San Diego Police Department to Omaha by way of New Mexico and Utah. After seven years with the San Diego police, he left as a sergeant in 1969 to return to col-

lege, then joined the U.S. Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement — one of the predecessor agencies to the Drug Enforcement Administration — in 1971. By September 1974, Wadman was statewide director of ODALE in New Mexico, managing a bureau that included officers from the U.S. Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the New Mexico State Police, the Albuquerque Police Department and county law-enforcement agencies.

From New Mexico it was back to school for Wadman to obtain a master's in public administration, and then back to policing once again in 1976 for a two-year stint as police chief of Orem, Utah, and following that, three and a half years as deputy commissioner of the Utah Department of Public Safety. In March 1982, he touched down in Omaha after the city had conducted a national search and an exhaustive series of assessment efforts to hire a new police chief.

So Bob Wadman is clearly a police administrator who has seen the system from a variety of angles and from the Federal, state and local perspectives. The contents of his experiential baggage have put him in a position to forge a comprehensive vision of what's wrong with

policing's past and present, and what he intends to do to lead his agency — and, one might hope, the rest of the profession — into the future.

The cornerstone of Wadman's vision is the concept of "community wellness," a concept that draws heavily on the principles of holistic medicine, and one that he sees as a "dramatic shift" from past police practice of reacting to crime. As Wadman explains the basics of community wellness: "We know by making certain changes in our lifestyle we can reduce the opportunities for illness and disease to infect us. The same is true about crime." Wadman cites the observation of Peter Drucker that "There is nothing so useless as doing efficiently that which should not be done at all." America's police are reacting to crime efficiently, Wadman concedes, but he goes on to suggest that some areas of reacting should not be done at all and others need to be refined.

Community wellness is not a risk-free concept, Wadman notes, but as he goes on to observe, "Anything that's worth doing in in this ball game has some risks. That's the fun part of the job, the fact that we have this challenge before us as law-enforcement administrators at this time."

'We run around the countryside trying to find things being done the way we want to do it. If we can't find the program being done that way...we don't often do it.'

Robert C. Wadman

Police Chief of Omaha, Neb.

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Rosen



LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: The Omaha Police Department is one of a very few in the country that has lifetime tenure for its police chief. In view of this, what is the impact on accountability to elected officials and to the public?

WADMAN: Well, that's the first time I've heard the term lifetime tenure used in reference to my position. I don't view it as meaning permanent. As I see it, the only difference between myself and any other police chief is that if in fact there is a reason for termination then I have a right to appeal that decision. That doesn't mean that it would withstand muster and that I'll be here forever and ever. It means that I have a right to challenge a termination decision. The tenure element is a positive thing, but at the same time it's not a panacea that makes my position so strong that I can do what I want to when I want to. I work for the Public Safety Director and the Mayor, and their influence on what direction the police division takes is very direct. We have a strong mayor form of government, and I recognize full well how that operates.

LEN: I'd imagine, though, that tenure would afford you

more of a free rein to be creative and innovative in your leadership of the department...

WADMAN: There has been that situation, but I think it comes down to leadership and the quality of programs rather than the security of the position. One of the things that I found quite challenging in law enforcement is that we run around the countryside trying to find things being done the way we want to do it. If we can't find the program being done that way, we take the approach of fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and we don't often do it. So there are times where there's some risk in change, but it's not so much in the fact that you're tenured or untenured as it is the quality of the program and leadership, those kinds of things that really make programs successful.

LEN: It's been said that you are making a conscious effort to create a model police agency in Omaha. How would you describe the "ideal" or "model" police department?

WADMAN: I've been very concerned that we formed our American approach to police service around the turn of the century and up through the 20's and 30's. We saw the development of the patrol force, with an investigation team that followed up on serious crime and

sophisticated crime, and the rest of the organizational structure was basically a support services function — jail, communications, records, and so on. The very makeup of that three-part organizational structure is designed to react effectively to crime. The thing that's critical, though, is the mission of preventing criminality, which is an integral part of any contemporary police organization. If you have a structure that is designed to react, how do you take prevention-oriented programs and put them into place? What I've viewed as an analogy is that this big ship of the police organization has patrol, investigation and support services, and any new program becomes a barnacle on the side of the ship. We try to bend those programs to fit the organizational structure that's designed to react, but what happens in budget-constrained time periods is that they're scraped off so that the organization can continue to meet that reaction-oriented approach. What we're trying to do is to step back from that and take a look at it, and ask if we are structurally designed to meet our mission. It's in that arena that I think some of the positive things are occurring.

LEN: If you could create a department from scratch, how would you restructure it in contrast to the contemporary model?

Continued on Page 10

"What we're trying to do is to bring to a conscious level those issues that create crime problems and to work as a resource in sharing that responsibility with the community."

Continued from Page 9

WADMAN: I'm quite concerned that we have this military model approach, that we have taken the marching orders of O. W. Wilson, the unity of command and control and the delegation of responsibility with commensurate authority, and we've marched ourselves into a corner that we're having a hard time marching out of. The real approach, the community-oriented police service that is absolutely essential for effectiveness of prevention, is not really found in that design and we're trying to bend this archaic organizational design to fit these contemporary missions.

Now, what is the ideal organizational structure? That's a tough question. I think in terms of the medical model, and the idea that if you can react to a medical problem then you take the next step of trying to prevent a medical difficulty. But the final step that the medical profession is utilizing is what is termed "wellness," and that is the idea of having a perfectly healthy individual and seeing what can we do lifelong to sustain the quality of their life. Take something like heart problems. We've seen a real improvement in our ability to react to heart attacks and we've seen a variety of things recommended to prevent the reoccurrence of further heart attacks. But the real step is taking a young person who's never had a moment's ill health and sustaining the quality of their life so that they never experience a heart attack.

Now what does all that have to do with a police organization? If we would just expand it from the individual to a neighborhood, we have healthy neighborhoods in America and unhealthy neighborhoods. If we look at them through those eyes, we then can step back and look at our organizations and ask if we're organized in a way that can effectively meet that mission of creating a wellness atmosphere in neighborhoods. Basically, it's not a collection of additional responsibility that we have. We have right now become accountable for the crime problem; when crime rates go up, people turn to police chiefs and say, "Hey, what's going on?" Not only that, we're often in a position of almost being blamed for some of those kinds of problems. The reality of it is that there are a variety of things that contribute to crime problems — a whole variety of issues that go far beyond the responsibility of the police. What we're trying to do in Omaha is to bring to a conscious level those issues that create crime problems and to work as a resource organization in sharing that responsibility with the community, so that when crime problems and the causes of crime problems are identified we'll be working with the community rather than being in a position of driving around, waiting for crime to occur and then reacting to it.

LEN: So at the very least, it's more of a proactive approach that involves a lot more in the way of crime-prevention activity...

WADMAN: It's kind of like if you took two high schools and in one high school you have a five-percent annual dropout rate and a five-percent daily truancy rate — a high dropout rate and high truancy rate in one school. Then, in the other high school in the same city but a different neighborhood, you have less than a one-percent dropout rate and about the same truancy rate. Which neighborhood surrounding those two schools will have the greatest crime problem? I think the Shaker Heights, Ohio, study showed a direct relationship between truan-

cy and daytime residential burglary. If you reduce truancy you reduce burglary. But at the same time, if the burglary rate is up are they going to turn to the superintendent of schools and say, "Hey, what are you guys doing?" Obviously they turn to us as police managers and say "What's going on?"

So what we're trying to do is, whether it's the rate of dropouts or the number of parks available to citizens or a variety of those type issues, they're being reviewed as building blocks in order to build a wall that is called wellness. Neighborhood wellness is the issue. We aren't really concerned to a great degree with response time and arrest rates and conviction rates. We still need to keep that traditional reaction capability on tap; you don't want to throw the baby out with the bath water. But at the same time we need to be able to build a sense of commitment within the community to these things that cause an environment to be created where crime flourishes. That's the main thrust of the model we're trying to design; it all evolves from that thesis.

LEN: Would a police chief who espouses this wellness concept have to have a lot of detailed information about his community in order to make the concept work? How would you get that kind of information, first off?

WADMAN: What we have done is we have a school-police liaison committee, basically a group of 10 police officers and about the same number of school administrators, and they're all key people from the police division working with key administrators within the school system. Issues of concern are shared from both sides of the table. There are issues the school has raised and issues that we have raised so that together we have developed a sense of confidence and trust between the two organizations. Now as we share these issues, we find that they want a safe environment to educate children and create an atmosphere where they as teachers can work with the children, and it's our responsibility to develop that atmosphere.

It seems almost simplistic that we have not identified forums to meet that goal in a productive way rather than waiting for a crime problem to develop and then driving over to the school to try to resolve it. We have police officers in the schools on a regular basis, but that's not anything new. We have officers teaching classes on a regular basis; that's also something that I think is not particularly new. But it is an ongoing pro-

"What I'm trying to do is rather than take our old bad habits and make them better, I'm trying to develop a new set of habits."

cess for the children that are in the school and the school administrators to deal with a police officer on a regular basis so that the relationship is not one based on a more volatile, upsetting situation, where an incident has occurred. They know the officer from day-to-day, week-to-week, year-to-year contact that creates an atmosphere so that when problems come up together they're working to resolve them, rather than turning to the police at that particular time, who then becomes a stranger that they don't know and who may be naive about a variety of things that are underway. It's been a very productive approach for us.

LEN: When looking at criminal justice from this perspective, there's often an argument that goes back to the notion of the family as a source of criminal or non-criminal behavior. Just how far can a police agency go when it comes to dealing with, say, family situations that produce criminality?

WADMAN: Before I get into that, I think we need to take a step back and look at the system. The Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, which was produced in 1983, took a look at all crime and basically the report very clearly shows that only a little more than a third of the crime that is committed in America is reported to the police. So we're talking about two-thirds of crime being unreported — and obviously it fluctuates, with murder being very high in the number of reports, for example, and rape being relatively low. Then you take the next step and ask, of that one-third that is reported, how much of that did the police resolve, clear it in some way? It's 21 percent, nationally, for 1985. But we need to re-emphasize that we're only talking about the one-third of the crime that was reported — 21 percent of that figure. So now, what percentage of the total crime picture are we looking at? Those statistics paint a very clear picture that a serious problem facing American law enforcement is community confidence. How do we address the

development of community confidence in the police so that the two-thirds of unreported crime somehow or other doesn't fall through the cracks?

LEN: Could the system handle a surge in the level of reported crime stemming from increased community confidence in law enforcement?

WADMAN: My position on the system handling it is that that's why this past practice of reacting to crime has created almost a national apathy that the system is not functioning adequately. In other words, if you stopped the average person on the street and said, "Do you feel confident in your criminal justice system," what would be the response to that? A awful lot of that feeling is created by the view that it's just not successful. Now, how do we as police administrators deal with that? What I'm trying to do is rather than trying to take our old bad habits and make them better, I'm trying to develop a new set of habits which say that we have a responsibility in sharing this accountability for the crime problem with those elements within the community that have an ability to improve that, whether it's the schools, public housing, whatever. It's those kinds of issues where there is a broader range of involvement in the community than there has been in the past, where the police have accepted full responsibility for it and tried to do everything they can to resolve a problem almost in an isolated environment.

LEN: The community wellness concept parallels the concept of holistic medicine in terms of examining and treating the totality of the problem. Does that tend to go against the grain of classical notions of criminality that suggest individual responsibility for individual misconduct, as opposed to considering environmental factors?

WADMAN: We have taken this idea that there are just the two schools of thought, that there are those individuals who are directly responsible for their criminal behavior — that's one theory — and the other side that there are no criminals and they're all products of their environment and therefore society is to blame for it. I think it's simplistic on our part, parochial if you will, to look at those as not overlapping. I see very strongly that there are individuals within our society that do serious things to other members of our community that need to be dealt with harshly and effectively, and it's their fault

that they're in that box. I also think that there are problems in our society that create an atmosphere that is conducive to crime and that is also an issue that needs to be addressed. I think the problem is that we have tried to make this dichotomy between the two different theories, almost make it an all-or-none proposition, and in the process of that we have not succeeded in either one. If we could concentrate the criminal justice system on those individuals who have a direct responsibility for their criminal behavior and also as a police organization effectively deal with the environment that is creating that — not so much as adding police responsibility but rather sharing the responsibility we've already got — if we could do both of those things the system would work and concentrate its efforts on the right individuals, rather than as it currently does in a shotgun approach that's not really effective.

LEN: You made another reference to medical practice in a paper describing the community wellness concept, when you noted that crisis after crisis has created a reactive or "triage" style of police management that limits the potential for change. If policing were to move away from this "triage" style, would that perhaps mean that certain sacrifices — of lives, money, or what have you — would have to be made along the way?

WADMAN: As I mentioned in the triage setting, when a doctor is in a battlefield hospital he's trying to sort out those patients who are seriously injured but are going to survive and those who are so seriously wounded that they're probably going to die but could be saved if a doctor concentrated all his resources on them, but in the process of doing so others would die and larger numbers would die because of the concentration of resources. At that point the doctor has to sort them out and concentrate his resources on those people that he can successfully operate on and get them saved or back into battle. Is that a time when preventive medicine is in full

LEN interview: Omaha Chief Bob Wadman

bloom? Well obviously it's a time where the thought is, how do we effectively deal with this problem? I've seen America's law-enforcement organizations growing up in that environment, and there has just not been the management capability, based on the pressure of moment-to-moment problems, that has allowed us to step back far enough from the problem to ask what's causing the problem and how can we as an organization effectively deal with it. It's our hope that by using this analogy of the triage in M.A.S.H. medical hospitals and having police administrators, city managers and others look at it along those lines, it'll give law enforcement the opportunity to step back. Yes, there are some risks involved, but anything that is worth doing in this kind of ball game has some risks. So we've got to take that risk, and I think that's the fun part of the job — not that we play these risky games, but the fact that we have this challenge before us as law-enforcement administrators at this time, and we have to take advantage of them.

LEN: So rather than eliminating the triage approach outright, you're trying to eliminate the battlefield conditions that make triage necessary?

WADMAN: We're trying to take a step back and look at some things to create an atmosphere within the community where they understand what we're doing. That's almost the foundation block that has to be laid, for the community to understand the efforts that are going into the changes or adjustments that are being made in their police. For example, there isn't a police chief in this country that doesn't experience the calls from the community that say, "You shouldn't have stopped my car; you had no right to do that. You infringed on my liberty." There are those who say you shouldn't have searched my home, you shouldn't have stopped my children. Each of these actions, whether it's wiretapping a telephone or making an arrest or whatever, there are those individuals, whether on a daily or weekly basis, that call the police organization and complain that you, as the government, infringed on their liberty. If you balance that on one side of the scale, you need to look on the other side of the scale where there are individuals in this country who are fearful to walk on certain streets during certain times of the day or night, or who stayed home on New Year's Eve because of a fear of drunk drivers. Whether it's the screens over the windows of a store or a new alarm system, as we have committed resources and have changed our lifestyles our liberty has also shrunk on that side of the scale. So it's a balance: which of these liberties do we as police administrators concern ourselves with? The community has been so caught up with this television image of police responsibility, of reacting to crime, of picking up the pieces after a crime has been committed, that the focus of public attention has been more on the issues of how their rights are infringed upon by police reaction to crime, rather than looking at the fact that the police have a direct responsibility for their security, and if they are secure it enhances their liberty.

LEN: When you were appointed, you described your philosophy as putting law-enforcement personnel "in close contact with the community in less-than-hostile circumstances." What programs have been devised and implemented to bring the police and the public closer together under such circumstances?

WADMAN: Typically, the only contact that the average citizen has with the police is on the receiving end of a traffic citation, or if they're unfortunate enough to be the victim of a serious crime. That's the bulk of the contacts that the police have with the community. Now here we are, with the responsibility of supplying a safe and secure community atmosphere for citizens to live, work and play, and here are citizens fully desirous of that kind of atmosphere. So why is it that we've never found the forum to get our heads together? It's always in that hostile environment. So what we've tried to do, whether it's in neighborhood watch programs or in the police-school committee or our business watch program, is to get involved in dealing with the community before crimes have been committed so that they know who we are, they know what we're trying to do, that we're involved with them in those settings. In this way as change takes place their confidence in the organization responsible for those changes is higher. That in itself facilitates change. As a matter of fact, I think that the

Wadman's well-turned phrases

One of the hallmarks of a profession, it is said, is the existence of a jargon that enables members of that profession to communicate speedily and efficiently with others in the same professional ranks, and law enforcement is certainly no exception to this standard. On the other side of the linguistic coin, of course, is the fact that the use of such jargon often hinders communication with members of other professions and, particularly, with laymen.

The gap that occurs when the specialized language of a given profession has to communicate outside the profession's ranks can be closed to a significant extent, however, through the use of metaphor, analogy, simile and other literary devices that serve to describe one person, place, thing or situation by referring to another more familiar object. In this respect, Bob Wadman is seen by many of his law-enforcement peers as a model communicator who has been known to rely on such literary devices to get his message across.

Wadman's use of metaphor and other figures of speech stems in part from his ability to meld philosophy with pragmatism, to incorporate policing's historical traditions and present practices into projections of the profession's future, and to view law enforcement from both a telescopic and microscopic perspective. What emerges in his speech and his writing is an uncommon flair for creating a word picture that is appropriate to the subject matter at hand and that gets the message across. Selected examples of his style tell the tale:

¶ Certain traditions in law enforcement, Wadman has noted, have caused many police chiefs "to

become like bronco riders, more concerned with the length of time in the saddle rather than the quality of the ride."

¶ Regarding his concept of "community wellness," he stated: "It is time when we need to stand on the rear platform of history's train as it leaves the station and watch the evolution of 'reactive police theory' as it fades from the American scene."

¶ In reference to the slow pace of innovation in policing, he noted, "Like a rather dull and inept frog, police find themselves, with each attempted leap, back on the same lily pad in the same pond."

¶ On the subject of the management of narcotics control, he writes, "Intellectually, police chiefs are wearing costume jewelry copied by costume jewelry makers who have never seen the original gem." And, carrying his train of thought one stop further down the line, he suggested: "Even consultants and professors in the area of narcotics investigation have a certain ring to them; it is not the ring of a cathedral bell, but rather that of someone summoning people to their supper table."

¶ Contrasting the problems of narcotics to what he calls the "garden-variety crime" communities deal with, he calls narcotics "the slug which slimes the garden path of America's cities."

If, as the Chinese proverb states, one picture is worth ten thousand words, how much more valuable are the vivid word pictures painted by a communicator such as Wadman?

— M.R.

community's demand for change is a greater influencing factor on change in the police organization than anything that we might eventually do as police administrators within the organization. The community basically sends us a message as to what kind of police service they desire, and if in fact they do not have confidence in their police, then it creates a whole different set of circumstances for change.

LEN: A recent newspaper poll apparently showed a broad swath of community support for the Omaha police and yourself. Would such a poll and its results tend to vindicate strides you've taken to improve the police division?

WADMAN: Well, I was very pleased — and have been for several years — with the community support of the direction we're trying to take. It's been one of those situations where I think we all recognize that if the community's expectation of the police is not very high and their support of the police is very low then that creates innumerable problems for us. The positive feedback from that poll and from some of the things that we've been involved in has just been motivating for my staff and myself and I think it sustained us through some rather tough times.

LEN: Were there any pockets of resistance indicated in that poll that would suggest the need for additional community relations efforts on the part of the police?

WADMAN: One of the things that we need to keep in mind is that this community confidence issue — I think we've worn out the term "community relations" — is a major one that needs to be constantly dealt with. We cannot just slap our hands together and say "that's that, we've got the community's confidence and security resolved and the status quo's going to be great for the next five years." It is an ongoing working project that needs to be sustained. Just as we have always had a patrol unit to respond to crime problems, we will in the future always need to have a group of officers — really all the officers in the organization have this responsibility — to continually develop community confidence and a sense of security within the neighborhoods.

LEN: You've developed a reputation for being a broad-ranging historical thinker in the law-enforcement field.

Considering the path along which policing has come thus far, what trends do you see affecting the long-term future of American policing?

WADMAN: Well, one of the issues that's causing me great concern at this point is the fact that we see a trend in America where those people who can afford to buy security are buying it. Take the difference between an apartment in a lower-income neighborhood and a condominium in an upper-income neighborhood. There are many, but basically it comes down to the issue of security. Condominiums and the condominium association have the ability to pay for security in a small setting. A commercial business mall has the ability to buy security for its offices and stores. We see those individuals that can afford to buy security buying it. And those that can't afford it, where do they live and work?

It's in that process that we see America's police forces shrinking to the inner city, and that's a critical issue that we need to look at. By and large America's police organizations allocate their resources on calls for service. There are other issues but calls for service is one of the major ones. We don't just divide the city up into equal geographical sections or divide it up by population and assign people accordingly. The issue is calls for service. And as private security continues to assume a larger role in America's law enforcement, it is assuming that role in those neighborhoods where people can afford it. That creates the potential — and I want to underline the word "potential" — for America's police to shrink into the inner city, which creates an atmosphere that I don't think is productive for the country.

LEN: What about the possible short- and long-term impact of emerging new technologies on the future of American policing?

WADMAN: One of the things that is of great concern to me is the fact that when my parents were growing up in America, the thing that they feared on a national basis was an armed invasion. There were pillboxes along the California coastline, there were blackouts in certain cities across the country at that time, all because of the fear that we all shared at that moment in history of an armed invasion. But because of our technology, and the advent of radar, sonar and contemporary satellite telephotography, we don't fear that anymore. The fear

Continued on Page 12

Wadman: 'We tend not to admit failure'

Continued from Page 11

that has swept our country in the last decade or so has been a nuclear attack or nuclear power-plant accident. That has been the fear that's consumed our country. But if you take an Orwellian approach and say what does the future hold if we look at our technology, we can see this umbrella of the Strategic Defense Initiative covering America so that incoming nuclear warheads are blocked by satellite weapons, if that's possible — and I think it's not only possible but highly likely. If you take that future trend of our technology, does that mean that we will usher in an era of peace and tranquility? Well, I think we're seeing already the way nations will war with one another in the future, and that is through acts of terrorism.

The thing that causes me great concern, though, is that I think we have hidden from our fears the catalyst that pushed us into the Spanish-American War. When the battleship Maine was sunk in Havana harbor, we lost 250 American servicemen. That battleship was in Havana's harbor to protect American interests. The loss of those 250 people pushed us into war, and the slogan "Remember the Maine" became a battle cry in that particular war. Recently we lost 200-some Marines in Lebanon when their barracks was blown up. They're there to protect American interests. But rather than being called an act of war, it's called an act of terrorism. Acts of war are now acts of terrorism, and prisoners of war are now hostages. As that transitional situation has taken place, the methods that countries will war with one another in the future appears to be through acts of terrorism.

As we look at that, the fact that 40 percent of all terrorist acts have occurred against American citizens has created a national concern in the course of things. But at this moment, if an act of terrorism occurs in the interior of the United States, whose responsibility is it? Well, kidnapping and hostage-taking are state law violations. Murder and killing people in a terrorist act is a state law violation. So if an unknown politically-oriented group of people seized a particular business in one of America's cities, it's the local police who are responsible for that. That's something that in our pursuit of current objectives we have just not stayed on top of. As we look at this transitional time period, the shrinkage into the inner city and some of these other things, we need to have the opportunity to not be involved in this triage environment of police management and to step back and say,

"Hey, there's some things ahead that need to be explored," if for no other reason than the healthy exercise that that would create.

LEN: One law-enforcement official with whom we've spoken downplayed the notion of terrorism in the Midwest, saying, "What are they going to do, blow up a cow?" How would you assess the likelihood of a terrorist strike in your section of the country?

WADMAN: Well, obviously I agree that the likelihood of a terrorist attack in the interior of the country is relatively small, but along our coasts the possibility of a terrorist act is a viable issue, and I'm just trying to say that we should look at that. Let's study that and see who's responsible to prepare for it. I think by and large most American police organizations are prepared to handle the kinds of problems that are created where a hostage-taking situation occurs because of a domestic dispute, or because an armed robber is trapped in a bank and he holds a teller or some customers hostage. But are they prepared for an armed political-oriented situation? When the Olympics were underway in Los Angeles, everyone was prepared for that, but today in the typical American city, are we prepared for that? I don't think we are. I know the tongue-in-cheek jab at Omaha about blowing up a cow, but there's the Strategic Air Command located here, there are a variety of major corporations located here, we're a viable, moving community, and in the process of trying to be prepared for what the future holds I think it's a critical issue for us.

LEN: How about in terms of another form of terrorism — the domestic variety? Does Nebraska feel any serious threat from the emerging white supremacist, neo-Nazi organizations?

WADMAN: We have had some activity in that arena, not so much right here in Omaha but in the Midwest and in Nebraska. I think it has been dealt with effectively, and we do have some ongoing training situations to deal with that. One of the things that I think needs to be mentioned, though, and I recently had an opportunity to talk with Sheriff Sherman Block of Los Angeles about this, is the fact that when you look at all the notoriety that international terrorism has created you need to compare that to local crime problems. How many citizens were lost to terrorism last year? I believe the

number is 23, although I'm not sure. How many murders occurred in Los Angeles County during that same time period? Sixteen hundred. So we have this fear of international terrorism, and nationally the media have beaten us to death with this concern to the point that we won't travel to foreign countries, but when you look at the numbers 23 and 1,600 — and that's only one city — we need to be more realistic. There is some interior, civil terrorism that we need to look at that is causing a great problem. It leads back to this argument that I presented earlier about balancing security against liberty. If you don't have security, you don't have much liberty. You have to have that balance, and right now I think we're not looking at that through real clear eyes nationally.

LEN: Your background includes substantial work in the area of drug enforcement, an area that you have described as being beset by "impoverished drabness, tired routine, and stagnant monotony." What in your estimation could be done to change this rather bleak picture?

WADMAN: I'm pushing very strongly the idea that we need to look at the economic principle, and I think the term you used earlier of a holistic approach speaks to that. If we just take that term and look at what we've done with the narcotics problem, in the light of the economic principle of supply and demand, we have concentrated our efforts almost 100 percent of the time on supply. We have done very little in addressing the demand. I think it's in that arena that we have some real positive things that can be done, and I think it can be much more successful. Have we stemmed the tide? Have we stopped the problem? We need to look at where we were in the early '60's and where we are now in the 1980's, and see if we have stopped it.

We have a real tendency to not want to admit our failures. We all share in the challenge to stand up and say that we really dropped the ball in that arena. And I hate to say this, but I think in the narcotic enforcement area we have dropped the ball. We've not done a good job in stopping the supply, and we consistently run around the world, pointing the finger at Turkey, saying that they should supplement their opium crop with potatoes, or spraying paraquat in Mexico when we've refrained from spraying it on marijuana in America, or attacking Colombia regarding the coca leaf production and cocaine problems. Those are issues that we need to continue to deal with, but it is very challenging for us in an international setting to be in that area when they are looking at us and asking why it is that this large, horrendous demand exists within our country. What are we doing about that? Right now we're poised at the sea wall waiting for the next wave of drugs to sweep this country, and I don't think we're going to be very good at stopping it unless we address the demand problem, whether it's marijuana or hash or heroin or cocaine or now this crack, or whatever it might be tomorrow. I'm not suggesting that we stop doing what we've been doing; we've got to try to stop the supply. But we need to also focus attention on how we can reduce the demand.

LEN: Many police agencies around the country have begun to test officers for drug use. Do you anticipate such a thing happening in Omaha?

WADMAN: Well, I think it's a very positive area for us to look into, but there are some risks as well. We don't want to send a message to the community that we feel our officers are abusing drugs and therefore we have to do this. What we want to send is a message that we are so committed to this problem that we want to assure the community that our people are drug-free and that on a volunteer basis they all have submitted to this to exemplify that. Then maybe other corporations and businesses will take a similar approach. Maybe that's a little utopian to think that we can create that kind of an atmosphere, but I do think we need to look at it for the right reasons, and that is that it's to create an atmosphere within the community that increases their confidence in us that we don't have that problem in our own ranks and therefore can be instrumental in helping them develop approaches to dealing with it.

LEN: There are some police administrators who, fearing Fourth Amendment problems in connection with a department-wide drug-testing program, have opted for

Continued on Page 13

The Security Management Institute

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Professional Security Management Course:

Preparing for the Certified Protection Professional (C.P.P.) Examination

September 29 - December 8, 1986

Monday evenings from 6:00-10:00 P.M.

This course is designed for persons in or seeking a career in security management. It particularly stresses the testing areas outlined by the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) for its Certified Protection Professional designation. The course will cover eight mandatory C.P.P. examination areas: emergency planning, physical security, investigations, protection of sensitive information, legal aspects of security management, personnel security and substance abuse. Cost: \$195.00

How to Start and Operate a Security Business

October 24-25, 1986

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

This two-day seminar is designed for individuals interested in starting a business in any of the following areas:

★ Guard Services ★ Alarm Company ★ Investigative Agency ★ Security Consulting
Presentations in each of the areas will be made by persons who have their own company and have been successful in the security field. The speakers (security entrepreneurs) will address the problems and pitfalls of starting your own business as well as their formulas for success. The seminar will deal with: financing, contract writing, equipment, proposal preparation for clients, management problems, law/regulations/liability, personnel selection, licensing and labor relations. Cost: \$195.00.

Special Peace Officer Training Course

October 17 - November 14, 1986

All courses will be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, contact:

Security Management Institute

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019

Telephone: (212) 247-1600

Executive Director: Prof. Robert A. Hair, C.P.P.

Chief Bob Wadman

Continued from Page 12

selective uses of the screening technique, for example using it only in connection with promotion or assignment to sensitive units. Do you see that as perhaps a better approach?

WADMAN: I think we need a universal, random selection process. What I mean by that is that everybody is subjected to it, from the chief on down, but it is randomly administered. It's a tough problem, but I think the issue of credibility for America's police is just absolutely essential.

LEN: An issue that few seem to address is that of what do you do when an officer tests positive for drugs. Do you discipline the officer, fire him, counsel him, or what?

WADMAN: We cannot have drug users in police work; they should not be involved. I feel very strongly that if we have a police officer whose sworn responsibility is to uphold the law and to set the kinds of examples that we absolutely need in law enforcement, then the person who is found to test positive should be dismissed.

LEN: So you would handle it differently than you would the case of a cop with a serious alcohol problem?

WADMAN: It's tough to say which of these drugs you feel most concerned about, but when you look at the credibility of the police, first of all, alcohol is not illegal. Drugs are, and we need to recognize that. We also need to look at credibility in the sense of whether the officer can now be impeached as a witness. Does he create liability for the community? Is his potential for corruption high? I've tried to look at that through the realistic eyes of what the end products of my job as a chief are, and that is that we insure those things — credibility, productivity, the elimination of corruption potential and liability. With alcohol, yeah, we have problems there. But it's not an illegal drug to begin with, and so it creates a dichotomy there — although I have some real reservations about the abuse of alcohol by officers as well.

LEN: You've referred to narcotics as "the slug that slimes the garden path of America's cities." To what extent are the garden paths of Omaha slimed in this fashion?

WADMAN: The metaphor of the slug stems from the fact that I have been disappointed in the media and others by calling it a victimless crime. Regardless of which study you look at on the influence that narcotics have on crime, you see that the victim of these "victimless" crimes is in fact the community. Now, rather than measuring our success in Omaha by the pounds of narcotics that we can put on a prosecutor's table, we try to look at the number of people who have died from drug overdoses in Omaha and see if we can reduce that number. In that way we concentrate the media's attention on the negative things that happen in this narcotic arena, rather than on the high dollars and pounds and all that Miami Vice charisma that is created by narcotic trafficking activity. When we see people involved in criminal activity jet-setting around the country, and large seizures of narcotics and all these kinds of things, it creates a charisma that is creating a problem rather than pointing out very clearly that people are dying because of this filthy problem. If we can focus the media's attention on the number of deaths that are occurring because of drug overdoses and on our work in trying to reduce those numbers, rather than just concentrating on pounds of powder on the table and coming up with some neat-sounding name for the next task force, we're going to be much more successful.

LEN: Just how much of an impact has the popularity of "Miami Vice" had on perceptions of policing, and how does the Miami Vice approach affect your notions of a holistic wellness model?

WADMAN: We have all experienced the officers who enter the organization with misguided motives or career goals. But I think in Omaha the quality of our staff in understanding the idea of trying to make it a safe community and developing community confidence, and the maturity of our personnel has more than put that issue to bed.

LEN: As you move toward the development of a model police agency, are there any mechanisms for informal community review of the police division and its programs?

WADMAN: Very much so. We have ongoing community evaluation in a variety of areas. Just the idea that the schools and the police are in a committee, there's a variety of areas like that. We have officers from our narcotics unit working with the drug-oriented community groups, we have them involved in alcohol programs, a whole variety of areas. We are going to the community with questions on adjustments and changes and asking for their input, rather than sitting in our ivory towers and trying to design a new approach and forcing it on the community. We're involving the community on all levels within the organization so that those decisions are bought into early on. We've really received some very positive advice and input.

40-agency security effort is Liberty Weekend success

doesn't leave to much opportunity to commit a crime."

The police department received everything they asked for, said Kerins. "We got tremendous support from the Mayor's office right on down to the administration of the police department. We had the best equipment and an actual communications system."

In all, police deployed seven robots, eight x-ray machines, four bomb trucks and 10 bomb dogs along with eight helicopters used to answer 53 calls. Video cameras in helicopters and at key points in the crowd monitored crowds and fed back the images to the command center at police headquarters and to some of the mobile command units. Computers were used to keep track of the movements of dignitaries and crowds. The Coast Guard mobilized 1,500 officers aboard 200 boats to ride herd on the 30,000 private pleasure craft that jammed the harbor, and special precautions were taken in the area around Governor's Island and aboard the naval vessels where President Reagan appeared.

The city did its share by tightening up some space and opening up others. For the first time in the city's history, municipal parkland was opened to campers. More than 300 people slept in tents in Flushing Meadow-Corona Park in Queens while another 3,500 set up shop in their recreational vehicles and

trailers in designated areas of Staten Island and Brooklyn. Major arteries throughout the city were closed to traffic and every subway train and bus was made available for the celebration.

Nonetheless, Kerins noted, "If you don't expect delays and inconvenience when you have millions of people together for a four-day period, you're being unrealistic." The longest line for the subway was observed at the Chambers Street station in downtown Manhattan after the fireworks spectacular on July 4. The line of travelers spilled out of the subway and stretched, four abreast, for two blocks.

While the potential for a terrorist attack was the "number-one topic" discussed by a special task force set up to deal with various intelligence networks, police headquarters did not receive any reports of terrorist activity over the weekend. The most unsettling incident handled by the Navy, said McKee, was the confiscation of a rifle from one of the private boats in the harbor. The rifle, which had been spotted from the air by a surveillance plane, was handed over to authorities by its owner for safekeeping, said McKee.

The element of luck, which some say is just the residue of good planning, "was what made it a perfect operation," observed Kerins.

"The following week we had a small group of kids come out of a

concert at Madison Square Garden and go on a rampage stealing and things like that," he said. "It didn't happen during this event."

Kerins said that an extensive critique of the Liberty Weekend security operation will be filed for future reference. The only thing that could be improved on, he said, would be to conduct such an operation with less manpower and less money. But in general, he noted, "I doubt anyone would want to impugn the way it went."

Condon added that the event will be used as a guideline for any future event of that magnitude. "We may have overplanned or we may have overpoliced but that's always preferable to underplanning," he said.

Coming up in LEN:

Interviews with
John Calhoun,
head of the
National
Crime Prevention
Council
and

Kevin Tucker,
Police Commissioner
of Philadelphia

Lesce:

Misinformation and the Glock 17

Continued from Page 8

Auto-Nine Pocket Partner holds eight rounds of .22 Long Rifle, and weighs just 10 ounces.

Let's stop right here and ask ourselves: Are these "Saturday Night Specials"? Are these the sort of low-quality, cheaply-made pistols which have no purpose but to arm criminals and which should be summarily banned, if one segment of opinion has its way? A good answer to that question lies in the next pistol we'll consider, the Beretta Model 950.

The Beretta is a high-quality pocket pistol available in either .22 Short or .25 ACP caliber. From personal experience, it's easy to say that it's well-made, accurate and an excellent hobby gun. It weighs 10 ounces in the .22 Short model and a mere 8 ounces in .25 ACP.

We can continue in this vein. Other firms make small, light pistols that weigh less than the 19 ounces of metal in the Glock 17. However, the partial listing above is enough to make the point. Let's proceed to make another.

A pistol without ammunition is useless except as a club. The fully-loaded Glock 17 carries 17 rounds of 9mm Luger ammunition in its

magazine and one more in the chamber. So let's put 18 rounds of this ammunition on the scale. The weight is 8 ounces, 8 ounces of brass, steel and lead. This is more than the weight of some of the pistols cited above.

One final point should be made regarding metal detectors. Anyone who has been stopped at an airport security gate because of a key ring weighing only a few ounces has no doubts about the machine's sensitivity. When these gates were first introduced, people were being stopped because of tiny amounts of metal on their persons. Over the years, gate operators have turned down the sensitivity setting to reduce the number of false alarms. In some instances, the operators go too far. One airport security officer of my acquaintance walked through such a gate with a 38-ounce Colt Government Model on his person without setting off the alarm.

Testing has showed that a small, hand-held, battery-operated metal detector, such as the one priced at \$21 by Southwest Engineering (121 West Balboa Drive, Tempe, AZ, 85282), will detect a paper clip. The lesson is clear: If a pistol passes through an airport metal

detector, the fault is that of the operator, not the weapon's manufacturer. Of course, the person who carries the weapon aboard is also guilty.

Considering the array of facts neglected by those who generated the hysterical nonsense about the "skyjacker's pistol," we can easily see why the details of the Glock 17's construction were so readily ignored. The facts don't fit the argument being offered. The Glock is a well-designed pistol of unconventional construction, but which still contains enough metal to set off a properly set, properly operated security gate. Many other handguns contain less metal, and yet will not pass.

If ever an attempt is made on an aircraft by terrorists using Glock 17's, it will be clear where to lay at least part of the blame. The proponents of sweeping gun-control laws have a right to hold their opinion, and a right to express it whenever and wherever they can. Distorting the facts for propaganda purposes is another matter. There is no statutory or constitutional requirement that the facts must be correct as a prerequisite to publication. This allows serious distortion of an issue by selective presentation of facts, or through outright fabrication.

Jobs

Police Officer, Certified. The Tucson Police Department is recruiting quality certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a population greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,955 per month.

Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermee-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephones: (602) 791-4529.

Police Officers. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits. Uniforms and equipment furnished by the department.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 386-3497.

State Troopers. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and be a high school graduate or possess GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must be U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$535.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$15,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

State Troopers. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20

and 29 years of age and possess high school diploma or GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must be U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$535.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$16,024 annually upon graduation.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

Deputy Sheriff. The Sarasota County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is now seeking qualified applicants for the position of Deputy Sheriff (Patrol Division).

Applicants must have an associate's degree or the equivalent with no experience; experienced applicants must have 30 semester hours. Eyesight must be 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20. Screening process includes successful completion of written exams, strength and endurance test, polygraph and oral board. Annual salary ranges from \$15,000 to \$22,984 plus educational incentive monies, depending upon experience. Estimated time to maximum salary is 3 to 12 months, depending upon experience. Benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, Florida State Retirement System, permanent shifts.

To apply, send resume or contact Personnel Intake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department,

P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578; (813) 355-9350.

Correctional Officer. The Palm Beach County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking officers for its detention center.

Applicants must be at least 19 years old and a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED. Eyesight must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/30.

Starting salary is \$1,162 per month during training, \$1,484 after training. Salary is negotiable for those already certified.

For further information or to apply, write or call: Personnel and Training Office, Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department, 3228 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, FL 33406. Telephone (305) 471-2040, Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. AA/EOE.

Chief of Police, Arvada, Colo. (population 95,000), a suburb of

Denver, is seeking an experienced police chief for a progressive and innovative department.

The chief of police works with the city manager in planning, directing, supervising and administering the activities and programs of the 163-employee department, to provide high quality service and promote the strong community relationship for which the department is known.

Applicants must possess a bachelor's degree and a minimum of five years of progressively responsible experience with a law enforcement agency of comparable. Salary range is \$3,877 to \$4,813 per month, plus excellent fringe benefits.

To apply, send resume to William Agnew, Director of Personnel, City of Arvada, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada, CO 80002. Deadline for applications is 5:00 P.M., August 25. EOE.

Repeat offender unit in DC gets rave review

Continued from Page 3

offenders that are wanted on warrants."

The program was evaluated from January 1983 to December 1984 by the Police Foundation at a cost of \$216,000. Among the findings of the study was that those arrested by ROP officers had longer and more serious arrest histories than a comparison group of offenders. Moreover, the study found, those arrested by ROP officers were more likely to be prosecuted convicted and incarcerated on felony charges than other arrestees.

"Two facts stand out in modern crime control policy debate," noted Susan E. Martin and Lawrence W. Sherman, who evaluated the ROP unit. "First, a small proportion of criminals commit a disproportionate

number of crimes. Second, most prisons are overcrowded. Together, these facts have generated growing interest in selectively focusing criminal justice system resources on the most active and dangerous chronic offenders."

James K. Stewart, director of the National Institute of Justice, concurred, stating that the criminal justice system must work "smarter, not necessarily harder" to remove from society those repeat offenders who impose an "immense burden" on the system.

[Editor's Note: For more information on the Washington, D.C., Repeat Offender Project, see the March 26, 1984, issue of Law Enforcement News, pp. 11ff.]

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Notice to LEN Readers:

With our next issue, we will begin our annual summer schedule, with LEN coming to you once a month. (Our regular twice-monthly schedule resumes in September.)

Have a pleasant summer.

Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

High Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$225.

1-3. 2nd Annual National Correctional Trainers Conference: Translating Policy into Action. Cosponsored by the Eastern Kentucky University Department of Correctional Services, the Kentucky Department for Social Services, the American Association of Correctional Training Personnel and the Juvenile Justice Training Association. To be held in Lexington, Ky. For details, contact the Training Resource Center Project, Eastern Kentucky University.

4-9. Annual Conference. Sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville.

6-8. Communication Skills for Security Supervisors. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security. To be held in New York City.

6-10. Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

6-10. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

6-10. Kinesic Interview & Interrogation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.

6-10. Vehicle Dynamics. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350.

6-17. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$675.

6-17. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$550.

6-Dec. 12. School of Police Staff and Command. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$1,800.

7-10. Police Media Relations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

8-10. Practical Crime Analysis. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

8-12. Microcomputer Workshop for Traffic Supervisors. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

6-19. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

9-10. The Expandable Police Baton. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$50.

10-14. Basic Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

13-17. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

13-17. Executive Development. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

13-17. Video Production for Police. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

13-17. Homicide: Injury & Death Investigation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$200.

13-17. Technical Surveillance II. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

13-17. Police Radar Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

13-24. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

13-24. Basic Drug Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$475.

13-24. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

13-25. Mid-Level Management. Presented by the Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown. Fee: \$495.

14-17. Managing the Property and Evidence Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$8375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

14-24. Advanced Tactical Survival. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

15. Legal Update. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$25.

16-17. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobatz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Pittsburgh, Pa. Fee: \$350.

20-21. Introduction to Microcomputers for Police. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

20-22. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

20-22. National Institute on Investigation & Prosecution of Narcotics Conspiracy Cases. Presented by Washington Crime News Service and the National Institute on Economic Crime. To be held in Arlington, Va. Fee: \$325.

20-24. Human Relations. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$200.

20-24. Video Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

20-24. Design and Development of Physical Fitness Programs. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

20-24. VIP Protective Operations. Presented by Police International Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C.

20-24. Property Crime Program. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

20-24. Supervising Civilians in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

20 & 27. PR-24 Basic Baton Training. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$470.

20-31. Instructor Techniques. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$300.

20-Nov. 12. School of Police Supervision. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$500 plus \$50 for books (\$300 for institute members).

21-23. Symposium for Microcomputers in Law Enforcement. Cosponsored by the Institute of Police Technology & Management and Law and Order magazine.

21-23. Street Survival II. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Biloxi, Miss. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

21-23. Child Sexual Abuse: Strengthening Kentucky's Response. Presented by Eastern Kentucky University and the State Department of Social Services. To be held in Louisville, Ky.

21-24. Police Planning and Research Methods. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

21-24. Security Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex.

22-23 & 29-30. Advanced Police

Photography II. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$610.

22-24. Use of Microcomputers for Police Records Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

23-24. Tactical Platoons. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$65.

24. 3rd Annual Justice Safety and Loss Prevention Conference. Presented by Eastern Kentucky University. To be held in Richmond, Ky.

26-Nov. 1. Providing Protective Services. Presented by Richard W. Kobatz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

27. Admiral Stansfield Turner on Understanding and Countering Terrorism. Presented by The George Washington University. Continuing Engineering Education Program. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$615.

27-28. Crime Scene Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$610.

27-29. Supervising a Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

27-30. Technical Countermeasures. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security.

27-31. Planning, Design and Construction of Police Facilities. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

27-31. Seminar for the Police Traffic Commander. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

27-31. Managing the Internal Affairs Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

27-31. Comprehensive Police Fleet Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

27-31. Microcomputer Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

27-31. Bodyguard Operations. Presented by Police International Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C.

Directory of Training Sources

American Society for Industrial Security. 1665 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 622-5600.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute. Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-8780.

Calibre Press. 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

California Planora. P.O. Box 5137, Berkeley, CA 94706. (415) 486-8340.

Center for Criminal Justice. Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center. John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 58th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center. 3055 Brighton-Heurietta Towle Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790. (716) 427-7710.

Criminal Justice Training Center. Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4066, Modesto, CA 95362. (209) 575-6467.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. (419) 382-5665.

Delinquency Control Institute. Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Eastern Kentucky University. Training Resource Center, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1155.

Eastman Kodak Company. Attn: Lee Schilling, Law Enforcement & Security

Marketa. 343 State Street, 5th Floor, Building 20, Rochester, NY 14660.

Essex Institute of Public Service. 601 Broad Street, SE, Gainesville, GA 30601. (404) 635-8104.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13469, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

George Washington University. Continuing Engineering Education Program, Washington, DC 20052. (600) 428-9773.

Hocking Technical College. Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3691, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Technology and Management. University of North Florida, 4667 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

International Association of Chiefs of Police. 13 Fairfield Road, Galtersburg, MD 20676. (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security. P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.

International Association for the Study of Organized Crime. St. Xavier College, Chicago, IL 60655. (312) 779-3300.

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. Attn: Dave Butzer, (603) 786-3126.

Kent State Police Training Academy. Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 872-3070.

Milwaukee Area Technical College. 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools. 501 North Interregional, Anatin, TX 76702. (512) 396-8686.

National Association of Fire Investigators. 53 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 300, Chicago, IL 60604. (312) 939-6050.

National Association of Police Planners. c/o Ms. Lillia Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-6289.

National College of Juvenile Justice. P.O. Box 6970, Reno, NV 89607. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. P.O. Box 6970, Reno, NV 89607.

National Crime Prevention Institute. School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy. Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute. 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University. McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University. S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Peregrine Institute of Security. 68 Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013.

(212) 431-1016.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX). The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (614) 663-0262.

Police Management Association. 1001 22nd Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 633-1460.

Police Management Institute. University of Houston-Downtown, 1 Main Street, Room 1001-South, Houston, TX 77002. (713) 221-8690 (in state); 1-800-527-3127 (outside Texas).

Professional Police Services Inc. P.O. Box 10802, St. Paul, MN 55110. (612) 464-1080.

Richard W. Kobatz and Associates. North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22811. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University. Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2298, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Southern Police Institute. Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (602) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute. 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware. Division of Continuing Education, 2600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 738-8155.

Washington Crime News Services. Attn: Catherine Smith, 7043 Wimsatt Road, Springfield, VA 22151. (703) 941-4600.

NOVEMBER

3-4. Auto Theft. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$45.

3-5. Population Impact Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

3-5. Bicycle Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$205.

3-7. Continued Case Studies in Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

3-7. Police Artist Workshop: Composite Drawing. Presented by the Institute for Environmental & Forensic Sciences. To be held in Mobile, Ala. Fee: \$300. For more information, write or call: Dr. Ed Waldrup, Department of Pathology, University of South Alabama, College of Medicine, 2451 Fillingim Street, Mobile, AL 36617. (205) 471-7780.

3-7. Organized Crime. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$200.

3-14. U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

4-5. Culti & Secta. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$250.

4-7. Telecommunications Operations & Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

5. Investigating Sex Crimes. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$100.

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A fine way to treat a Lady:

When millions of people attend a 100th birthday party, you pull out all the stops to keep the event under control. That's just how it worked for the New York City police and dozens of other agencies at the party for the Statue of Liberty, as tens of thousands of police officers and months of planning produced a festival that was a security dream. As a bonus, police found that crime actually dropped 6 percent during the July 4 weekend. **Details, Page 1.**

